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AMERICAN LIFE AND THE IMPACT OF THE VIETNAM WAR

By James Reston

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (NYT).—America is moving out of Vietnam after the longest and most divisive conflict since the war between the states, but Vietnam is not moving out of America, for the impact of the war there is likely to influence American life for many years to come.

It is probably too early to distinguish between the temporary and enduring consequences of Vietnam, but one thing is fairly clear: There has been a sharp decline in respect for authority in the United States as a result of the war—not only a decline in respect for the civil authority of government, but for the moral authority of the schools, the universities, the press, the church and even the family.

There was no cease-fire on this front. Vietnam did not start the challenge to authority, but it

weakened respect for the executives who got the nation involved in the war in the first place, for the Congress that let it go on for more than a decade, and for the democratic process of debate that failed to influence the course of the war for years and finally declined into physical combat and sporadic anarchy.

Even after the cease-fire, there was still considerable contention in the country over whether this challenge to authority was good or bad. Many Americans argued that it was precisely this dissent and defiance that forced social reform at home and the cease-fire abroad.

Others argued that the war produced a whole new revolutionary climate in America, which encouraged the Communists to prolong the war and disrupted the unity and previously accepted

attitudes, standards and restraints of American public and private conduct. But very few Americans challenged the proposition that, for good or bad, something had happened to American life that we didn't yet understand or agree about, but that it was different, important and probably enduring.

Even at the moment of the Vietnam compromise, for example, there was a rash of teacher strikes in several of the great cities of the nation. Former members of the Central Intelligence Agency, some of them former White House consultants, were confessing in court that they had been involved in a conspiracy to spy on the Democratic party

and its leaders during the presidential election campaign of 1972. And there was a controversy at Madison Square Garden in New York over the playing of the national anthem before major sporting events.

The direct costs of the war to the United States were easier to estimate than the indirect. Vietnam cost the United States 55,000 lives and at a minimum, \$110 billion. But this did not take into account the long-range obligations to veterans, which may add up to another \$50 billion, nor did it include the additional costs of the fighting in Laos and Cambodia, the continuing U.S. military establishment in Thailand, or the dead, wounded, maimed and homeless in all of Indochina—all this almost beyond accurate calculation.

The imponderables—the changes in attitudes

and assumptions, and the decline in truthfulness and self-confidence, for example—promised to be even more significant for the future than the actual financial strain of the war.

Among other things, Vietnam changed the nation's way of looking at itself and the world, reduced America's willingness to get involved in distant continental wars, and even more, for ambiguous reasons, and even more, for the relations between the political parties and between the President and the Congress.

After Vietnam, the American people seemed less sure about many things they had previously taken for granted. They were not so sure, for example, that America always prevails in foreign conflicts, that big guys always lick little guys, that money

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

Nixon Hails Accord as 'Peace With Honor'; Text Made Public, Signing Is Saturday

President Speaks Of POWs, GI Exit

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (WP).—President Nixon announced last night in a television address to the American people that "we have today concluded an agreement to end the war and bring peace with honor to Vietnam and Southeast Asia."

Cabral Slain By His Aide, Guinea Says

News Backs Reports Of Rebel Party Split

From Wire Dispatches

DAKAR, Senegal, Jan. 24.—

African nationalist leader Amilcar

Cabral was killed by the

leader of the naval units he com-

manded, Guinea President Sekou

Toure said in a broadcast from

Conakry last night.

Mr. Touré said that Innocent

Camil, 36, head of the navy of

Mr. Cabral's African Party for the

Independence of Guinea-Bissau

and Cape Verde (PAIGC) had

admitted the killing to the inquiry

committee on Mr. Cabral's death.

He said that Mr. Camil was in

charge of a boat which was taking

a group of PAIGC leaders, kid-

napped at the time Mr. Cabral

was killed in Conakry, to Bissau,

capital of Portuguese Guinea, to

turn them over to Portuguese

authorities.

He said that Mr. Camil was

imprisoned at Boko and then

moved to Conakry, after Guinea

naval units stopped the boat.

Boke is a coastal town only about

50 kilometers from the frontier

between Guinea and the Portu-

guese territory.

Mr. Camil is one of the found-

ing members of PAIGC. Of pure

African blood, he was born in

mainland Portuguese Guinea.

Party Struggle

Portuguese military intelligence

circles said that it appeared that

Mr. Cabral's death was the result

of a struggle between the main-

land and Cape Verde members.

What surprised the Portuguese

military intelligence was that

President Touré now was ap-

parently supporting the more

moderate Cape Verde element in

PAIGC. They said that, formerly,

he had been lending his support

to the more extreme Guinean

tribal elements in the party.

In February, 1968, Mr. Camil

was sent by PAIGC to the Soviet

Union, where he studied naval

tactics with the Soviet Navy until

the end of that year.

In May, 1969, he was appointed

commander in chief of PAIGC's

navy and in May, 1972, a member

of the party's Central Committee

in charge of marine affairs.

The appointment surprised ob-

servers since in May, 1970, he had

been named as Mr. Cabral's successor, according

to Radio Conakry.

Mr. Monteiro is a native of the

Cape Verde Islands and is of mixed

blood. His appointment is

regarded by Portuguese military

intelligence circles here as an in-

dication that the Cape Verde

element has won the battle with

the party with the more

extreme elements.

The text of President Nixon's announcement appears on Page 3.

Nixon said in his brief sketch of the agreement that has taken almost four years to negotiate.

He said that South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu fully supports the agreement. Mr. Nixon promised continuing support to the South Vietnamese people in their struggle to rebuild their country and to determine their future.

To the North Vietnamese government, the President appealed for "a peace of reconciliation." At the same time, he warned that the agreement must be "scrupulously" adhered to by both sides and that just as "reciprocity" was required to end the war, so it will be needed "to build and strengthen the peace."

In a cautionary word directed to China and the Soviet Union, Mr. Nixon said that "now is the time for mutual restraint, so that the peace we have achieved can be kept."

He said nothing about the help he may have received from either Peking or Moscow in negotiating the accord that has ended the longest war in American history.

The President paid a special tribute to former President Lyndon B. Johnson, who died in Texas Monday. He endorsed "the vision of those who sought to portray him as a man of war."

Mr. Nixon said, yet there was nothing that President Johnson wanted more than "a lasting peace in the world."

Calling his predecessor "a great American," Mr. Nixon said, "No one would have welcomed this peace more than he."

"And I know he would join me in asking for those who died, (Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

Market Falls Despite News

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (IBT).

—The long-awaited announce-

ment of a cease-fire in Viet-

nam brought an initial reac-

tion of enthusiasm on Wall

Street. The Dow Jones indus-

trial average rose 6 points in

early trading.

A more cautious attitude

then took hold, however, invest-

ors remembering their fears

of what a lack of controls

under economic Phase 3 will

bring. The Dow ended the

day off 14.07 at 1,004.66.

Details P. 9.



VIETNAM—The long, long road appears to be coming to an end.

Saigon Has Doubts About Lasting Peace

By Sylvan Fox

SAIGON, Jan. 24 (NYT).—President Nguyen Van Thieu declared today that he considered the peace accord reached in Paris only as a cease-fire that did not guarantee "a stable, long-lasting peace."

While claiming that the agreement demonstrated that Communist aggression against the South had "been smashed," Mr. Thieu said:

"Let me say frankly of the peace accord to be signed in three days that I only consider it as a cease-fire agreement. As to whether or not we will have real peace, we must wait and see."

"I say this is only a cease-fire agreement, not more or less. In the days to come, we will see if the Communists will observe the agreement."

Mr. Thieu made his declarations in a 40-minute speech broadcast to the South Vietnamese people this morning. The beginning of his speech was timed

to coincide with the radio and television address by President Nixon, which was broadcast on the armed forces radio here. But Mr. Thieu continued long after Mr. Nixon had concluded his talk.

Mr. Thieu did not indicate

whether his government had signed or would sign the peace agreement.

He said merely that the accord would be signed on Saturday "by the parties participating in the talks." Only North Vietnam and the United States actually

participated in the Paris talks.

He described the signing of the peace agreement as "the end of the first phase of our struggle, the phase of defeat of Communist military aggression," and said that the next phase would be

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 3)

Moscow Acclaims a 'Great Victory'

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP).—Political leaders around the world today welcomed the announce-

ment of an agreement to end the Vietnam war but many cautioned the further effort and good-

will will be needed for enduring peace.

In Moscow, the Soviet government hailed the agreement as a realistic step toward a settlement and called it "a success for the Vietnamese people."

The statement from the Foreign Ministry followed earlier com-

ment from Politburo member An-

drei Kirilenko, who described the agreement as a "great victory" for the Vietnamese Communists.

The government newspaper, Izvestia, said that the pact "opens up possibilities for establishing a stable peace in Vietnam and the settling of their problems by the Vietnamese people themselves."

At the United Nations, Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said the UN "stands ready to play any role which may be required of it."

"I am very gratified that this long and agonizing war, which

has brought so much suffering and destruction, is now at an end," he said.

Sweden's Premier Olof Palme, one of the harshest Western critics of U.S. Vietnam policies, today welcomed the peace agree-

ment with "great relief and satisfaction."

"The most important thing is that the agreement ends the U.S. military engagement in Viet-

nam," he said.

He pledged that Sweden, which is already aiding North Vietnam, would do "everything in our power to help in the reconstruction of both Vietnam."

The government of France, where the peace negotiations took place, expressed "profound satisfaction" with the agreement. A statement said the government hopes that the cease-fire "will be followed by a durable peace based on a return of national concord to South Vietnam and a peaceful dialogue between North and South."

The Paris government reaffirmed its determination to aid in reconstruction and do everything possible to strengthen peace in Indochina.

Pope Paul VI said he shared the world's happiness over the "end to this interminable and murderous war." He added, "An armistice is just a step in the use of arms. It is necessary that it develops and becomes a true peace."

In the Middle East, the Vietnam settlement was seen as a possible forerunner of agreement in that area. Jordanian Premier

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 6)

Kissinger and Tho Comment on Pact

Washington and Hanoi unveiled yesterday the details of an intricate peace accord to end the longest U.S. war on Saturday. The text of the agreement appears on Page 2. The top negotiators of the accord, Henry A. Kissinger in Washington and Le Duc Tho in Paris, briefed the press on the agreement yesterday. The following are reports on their briefings:

Le Duc Tho Kissinger

By James Goldborough

By Fred Farnis

PARIS, Jan. 24 (IBT).—Le Duc Tho, the chief Communist peace negotiator, today called the new

truce agreement "fundamentally the same" as the October draft accord that the United States

would not sign.

Commenting on the "Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam,"

which was released here and in Washington today, Mr. Tho said it ended 13 years of fighting,

which he called "the most difficult in the centuries of our fight against foreign invasion."

At the same time in Hanoi the North Vietnamese Foreign Ministry announced the agreement "has been initiated by Le Duc Tho," the official Vietnamese News Agency reported.

But Mr. Tho said the formal signature of the agreement on Saturday would represent only a partial victory. "The important thing now," he said, "will be to see that this agreement is strictly applied."

He emphasized the loose nature of the main political provisions by repeatedly pointing out that all now depends on the ability of the South Vietnamese factions to create a "great national union" to lead the country into national elections and eventual reunification with North Vietnam.

He indicated that this would not be easy. He indirectly referred to the Saigon administration as "reactionary forces" that would try to sabotage the agreement, and he mentioned war.

"I am a Communist," he said. "According to Marxist-Leninist theory, so long as imperialism exists there will be war."

Mr. Tho refused to discuss (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (IBT).

—President National Security Adviser Henry A. Kissinger said today that American prisoners of war held in North Vietnam would be released beginning in mid-February.

Discussing the peace agreement to be signed Saturday in Paris, Mr. Kissinger told a White House news conference that U.S. evacuation planes and medical personnel would start bringing out the prisoners from Hanoi 15 days after the accord formally takes effect this weekend.

Thus, the first group of the 478 American war prisoners known to be held in North Vietnam and Laos would be released around Feb. 11. Additional groups of roughly equal size: e to be freed at two-week intervals thereafter, with the seriously ill or maimed taking priority.

The total time-frame, Mr. Kissinger said, would coincide with the 100th anniversary of the end of World War II.

Under terms of the peace agreement he initiated yesterday, the protocol covering prisoners binds the signatories—the United States, North and South Vietnam and the Viet Cong—to exchange full lists of captured military and civilian persons Saturday.

Mr. Kissinger said that the 478 American war prisoners known to be held in North Vietnam and Laos would be released around Feb. 11. Additional groups of roughly equal size: e to be freed at two-week intervals thereafter, with the seriously ill or maimed taking priority.

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The Agreement to End the War

WASHINGTON (AP) — Here is the text of the White House announcement on the agreement to end the Vietnam war: To be signed at the International Conference Center, Paris, Saturday morning, Paris time, Jan. 27, 1973:

AGREEMENT ON ENDING THE WAR AND RESTORING PEACE IN VIETNAM

The Parties participating in the Paris Conference on Vietnam.

With a view to ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam on the basis of respect for the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights and the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination, and to contributing to the consolidation of peace in Asia and the world.

Have agreed on the following provisions and undertake to respect and to implement them:

Chapter I THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE'S FUNDAMENTAL NATIONAL RIGHTS

Article I

The United States and all other countries respect the independence, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity of Vietnam as recognized by the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam.

Chapter II CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS

Article 2

A cease-fire shall be observed throughout South Vietnam as of 2400 hours GMT, on Jan. 27, 1973.

At the same hour, the United States will stop all its military activities against the territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam by ground, air, and naval forces, wherever they may be based, and end the mining of the territorial waters, ports, harbors, and waterways of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The United States will remove, permanently deactivate or destroy all the mines in the territorial waters, ports, harbors, and waterways of North Vietnam as soon as this Agreement goes into effect.

The complete cessation of hostilities mentioned in this Article shall be durable and without limit of time.

Article 3

The parties undertake to maintain the cease-fire and to ensure a lasting and stable peace.

As soon as the cease-fire goes into effect:

(A) The United States forces and those of the other foreign countries allied with the United States and the Republic of Vietnam shall remain in place pending the implementation of the plan of troop withdrawal. The Four-Party Joint Military Commission described in Article 16 shall determine the modalities.

(B) The armed forces of the two South Vietnamese parties shall remain in place. The Two-Party Joint Military Commission described in Article 17 shall determine the areas controlled by each party and the modalities of stationing.

(C) The regular forces of all services and arms and the irregular forces of the parties in South Vietnam shall stop all offensive activities against each other and shall strictly abide by the following stipulations:

—All acts of force on the ground, in the air, and on the sea shall be prohibited;

—All hostile acts, terrorism and reprisals by both sides will be banned.

Article 4

The United States will not continue its military involvement or intervene in the internal affairs of South Vietnam.

Article 5

Within 60 days of the signing of this agreement, there will be a total withdrawal from South Vietnam of troops, military advisers, and military personnel, including technical military personnel and military personnel associated with the pacification programs, armaments, munitions, and war material of the United States and those of the other foreign countries mentioned in Article 3 (a). Advisers from the above-mentioned countries to all paramilitary organizations and the police force will also be withdrawn within the same period of time.

Article 6

The dismantlement of all military bases in South Vietnam of the United States and of the other foreign countries mentioned in Article 3 (a) shall be completed within 60 days of the signing of this agreement.

Article 7

From the enforcement of the cease-fire to the formation of the government provided for in Articles 9 (b) and 14 of this Agreement, the two South Vietnamese parties shall not accept the introduction of troops, military advisers, and military personnel including technical military personnel, armaments,

munitions, and war material into South Vietnam.

The two South Vietnamese parties shall be permitted to make periodic replacement of armaments, munitions and war material which have been destroyed, damaged, worn out or used up after the cease-fire, on the basis of place-for-place, of the same characteristics and properties, under the supervision of the Joint Military Commission of the two South Vietnamese parties and of the International Commission of Control and Supervision.

Chapter III THE RETURN OF CAPTURED MILITARY PERSONNEL AND FOREIGN CIVILIANS, AND CAPTURED AND DETAINED VIETNAMESE CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Article 8

(A) The return of captured military personnel and foreign civilians of the parties shall be carried out simultaneously with and completed not later than the same day as the troop withdrawal mentioned in Article 5. The parties shall exchange complete lists of the above-mentioned captured military personnel and foreign civilians on the day of the signing of this Agreement.

(B) The parties shall help each other to get information about those military personnel and foreign civilians of the parties missing in action, to determine the location and take care of the graves of the dead so as to facilitate the exhumation and repatriation of the remains, and to take any such other measures as may be required to get information about those still considered missing in action.

(C) The question of the return of Vietnamese civilian personnel captured and detained in South Vietnam will be resolved by the two South Vietnamese parties on the basis of the principles of Article 21 (b) of the Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities in Vietnam of July 20, 1954. The two South Vietnamese parties will do so in a spirit of national reconciliation and accord, with a view to ending hatred and enmity, in order to ease suffering and to reunite families. The two South Vietnamese parties will do their utmost to resolve this question within ninety days after the cease-fire comes into effect.

Chapter IV THE EXERCISE OF THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE'S RIGHT OF SELF-DETERMINATION

Article 9

The government of the United States of America and the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam undertake to respect the following principles for the exercise of the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination:

(A) The South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination is inalienable and shall be respected by all countries.

(B) The South Vietnamese people shall decide themselves the political future of South Vietnam through genuinely free and democratic general elections under international supervision.

(C) Foreign countries shall not impose any political tendency or personality on the South Vietnamese people.

Article 10

The two South Vietnamese parties undertake to respect the cease-fire and maintain peace in South Vietnam, settle all matters of contention through negotiations, and avoid all armed conflict.

Article 11

Immediately after the cease-fire, the two South Vietnamese parties will:

—Achieve national reconciliation and concord, end hatred and enmity, prohibit all acts of reprisal and discrimination against individuals or organizations that have collaborated with one side or the other;

—Ensure the democratic liberties of the people: personal freedom, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of meeting, freedom of organization, freedom of political activities, freedom of belief, freedom of movement, freedom of residence, freedom of work, right to property ownership, and right to free enterprise.

Article 12

(A) Immediately after the cease-fire, the two South Vietnamese parties shall hold consultations in a spirit of national reconciliation and concord, mutual respect, and mutual noninterference, to set up a National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord of three equal segments. The Council shall operate on the principle of unanimity. After the National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord has assumed its functions, the two South Vietnamese parties will consult about the formation of councils at lower levels. The two South Vietnamese parties shall sign an agreement on the internal

South Vietnam as "ANTIQUE" and do this with over 100 years of the cease-fire. Please write it, in keeping with the spirit of the Agreement, in London.

From the enforcement of the cease-fire to the formation of the government provided for in Articles 9 (b) and 14 of this Agreement, the two South Vietnamese parties shall not accept the introduction of troops, military advisers, and military personnel including technical military personnel, armaments,



PUTTING-PEN TO PAPER—Dr. Henry Kissinger (second from left, rear) initialing the cease-fire agreement with Le Duc Tho, the chief North Vietnamese negotiator (foreground, with his back to camera) in Paris Tuesday.

people's aspirations for peace, independence and democracy.

(B) The National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord shall have the task of promoting the two South Vietnamese parties' implementation of this Agreement, achievement of national reconciliation and concord and ensuring of democratic liberties. The National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord will organize the free and democratic general elections provided for in Article 9 (b) and decide the procedures and modalities of these general elections. The institutions for which the general elections are to be held will be agreed upon through consultations between the two South Vietnamese parties. The National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord will also decide the procedures and modalities of such local elections as the two South Vietnamese parties agree upon.

Article 13

The question of Vietnamese armed forces in South Vietnam shall be settled by the two South Vietnamese parties in a spirit of national reconciliation and concord, equality and mutual respect, without foreign interference, in accordance with the postwar situation. Among the questions to be discussed by the two South Vietnamese parties are steps to reduce their military effectiveness and to demobilize the troops being reduced. The two South Vietnamese parties will accomplish this as soon as possible.

Article 14

South Vietnam will pursue a foreign policy of peace and independence. It will be prepared to establish relations with all countries irrespective of their political and social systems on the basis of mutual respect for independence and sovereignty, and accept economic and technical aid from any country with no political conditions attached. The acceptance of military aid by South Vietnam in the future shall come under the authority of the government set up after the general elections in South Vietnam provided for in Article 9 (b).

Chapter V THE REUNIFICATION OF VIETNAM AND THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Article 15

The reunification of Vietnam shall be carried out step by step through peaceful means on the basis of discussion and agreement between North and South Vietnam, without coercion or annexation by either part, and without foreign interference. The time for reunification will be agreed upon by North and South Vietnam.

Article 16

(A) The military demarcation line between the two zones at the 17th parallel is only provisional and not a political or territorial boundary, as provided for in paragraph 6 of the Final Declaration of the 1954 Geneva Conference.

(B) North and South Vietnam shall respect the Demilitarized Zone on either side of the Provisional Military Demarcation Line.

(C) North and South Vietnam shall promptly start negotiations with a view to re-establishing normal relations in various fields. Among the questions to be negotiated are the modalities of civilian movement across the Provisional Military Demarcation Line.

(D) North and South Vietnam shall not join any military alliance or military bloc and shall not allow foreign powers to maintain military bases, troops, military advisers, and military personnel on their respective territories, as stipu-

lated in the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam.

Chapter VI THE JOINT MILITARY COMMISSIONS, THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF CONTROL AND SUPERVISION, THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Article 16

(A) The parties participating in the Paris Conference on Vietnam shall immediately designate representatives to form a Four-Party Joint Military Commission with the task of ensuring joint action by the parties in implementing the following provisions of this Agreement:

—The first paragraph of Article 2, regarding the enforcement of the cease-fire throughout South Vietnam;

—Article 3 (a), regarding the cease-fire by U.S. forces and those of the other foreign countries referred to in that Article;

—Article 3 (c), regarding the cease-fire between all parties in South Vietnam;

—Article 5, regarding the withdrawal from South Vietnam of U.S. troops and those of the other foreign countries mentioned in Article 3 (a);

—Article 7, regarding the prohibition of the introduction of troops into South Vietnam and all other provisions of this Article;

—Article 8 (a), regarding the return of captured military personnel and foreign civilians of the parties;

—Article 8 (b), regarding the mutual assistance of the parties in getting information about those military personnel and foreign civilians of the parties missing in action.

(B) The Four-Party Joint Military Commission shall operate in accordance with the principle of consultations and unanimity. Disagreements shall be referred to the International Commission of Control and Supervision.

(C) The Four-Party Joint Military Commission shall begin operating immediately after

the signing of this Agreement and end its activities in 60 days, after the completion of the withdrawal of U.S. troops and those of the other foreign countries mentioned in Article 3 (a) and the completion of the return of captured military personnel and foreign civilians of the parties.

Article 17

(A) The two South Vietnamese parties shall immediately designate representatives to form a Two-Party Joint Military Commission with the task of ensuring joint action by the two South Vietnamese parties in implementing the following provisions of this Agreement:

—The first paragraph of Article 2, regarding the enforcement of the cease-fire throughout South Vietnam;

—Article 3 (a), regarding the cease-fire by U.S. forces and those of the other foreign countries referred to in that Article;

—Article 3 (c), regarding the cease-fire between all the parties in South Vietnam;

—Article 5, regarding the withdrawal from South Vietnam of U.S. troops and those of the other foreign countries mentioned in Article 3 (a);

—Article 7, regarding the prohibition of the introduction of troops into South Vietnam and all other provisions of this Article;

—Article 8 (a), regarding the return of captured military personnel and foreign civilians of the parties;

—Article 8 (b), regarding the mutual assistance of the parties in getting information about those military personnel and foreign civilians of the parties missing in action.

(B) Disagreements shall be referred to the International Commission of Control and Supervision.

(C) After the signing of this Agreement, the Two-Party Joint Military Commission shall agree immediately on the measures and organization aimed at enforcing the cease-

fire and preserving peace in South Vietnam.

Article 18

(A) After the signing of this Agreement, an International Commission of Control and Supervision shall be established immediately.

(B) Until the International Conference provided for in Article 19 makes definitive arrangements, the International Commission of Control and Supervision will report to the four parties on matters concerning the control and supervision of the implementation of the following provisions of this Agreement:

—The first paragraph of Article 2, regarding the enforcement of the cease-fire throughout South Vietnam;

—Article 3 (a), regarding the cease-fire by U.S. forces and those of the other foreign countries referred to in that Article;

—Article 3 (c), regarding the cease-fire between all the parties in South Vietnam;

—Article 5, regarding the withdrawal from South Vietnam of U.S. troops and those of the other foreign countries mentioned in Article 3 (a);

—Article 7, regarding the prohibition of the introduction of troops into South Vietnam and all other provisions of this Article;

—Article 8 (a), regarding the return of captured military personnel and foreign civilians of the parties;

—Article 8 (b), regarding the mutual assistance of the parties in getting information about those military personnel and foreign civilians of the parties missing in action.

(C) The International Commission of Control and Supervision shall form control teams for carrying out its tasks. The four parties shall agree immediately on the location and operation of these teams. The parties will facilitate their operation.

(D) Until the International Conference makes definitive arrangements, the International Commission of Control and Supervision will report to the two South Vietnamese parties on matters concerning the control and supervision of the implementation of the following provisions of this Agreement:

—The first paragraph of Article 2, regarding the enforcement of the cease-fire throughout South Vietnam, when the Four-Party Joint Military Commission has ended its activities;

—Article 3 (b), regarding the cease-fire between the two South Vietnamese parties;

—Article 3 (c), regarding the cease-fire between all parties in South Vietnam, when the Four-Party Joint Military Commission has ended its activities;

—Article 7, regarding the prohibition of the introduction of troops into South Vietnam and all other provisions of this Article;

—Article 8 (a), regarding the return of captured military personnel and foreign civilians of the parties;

—Article 8 (b), regarding the mutual assistance of the parties in getting information about those military personnel and foreign civilians of the parties missing in action.

(E) Disagreements shall be referred to the International Commission of Control and Supervision.

(F) After the signing of this Agreement, the Two-Party Joint Military Commission shall agree immediately on the measures and organization aimed at enforcing the cease-

fire and preserving peace in South Vietnam.

(G) The problems existing between the Indochinese parties shall be settled by the Indochinese parties on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

(H) The internal affairs of Cambodia and Laos shall be settled by the people of each of these countries without foreign interference.

(I) The problems existing between the Indochinese parties shall be settled by the Indochinese parties on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

(J) The problems existing between the Indochinese parties shall be settled by the Indochinese parties on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

(K) The problems existing between the Indochinese parties shall be settled by the Indochinese parties on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

(L) The problems existing between the Indochinese parties shall be settled by the Indochinese parties on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

(M) The problems existing between the Indochinese parties shall be settled by the Indochinese parties on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

(N) The problems existing between the Indochinese parties shall be settled by the Indochinese parties on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

(O) The problems existing between the Indochinese parties shall be settled by the Indochinese parties on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

(P) The problems existing between the Indochinese parties shall be settled by the Indochinese parties on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

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(R) The problems existing between the Indochinese parties shall be settled by the Indochinese parties on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

(S) The problems existing between the Indochinese parties shall be settled by the Indochinese parties on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

mission of Control and Supervision shall carry out its tasks in accordance with the principle of respect for the sovereignty of South Vietnam.

(F) The International Commission of Control and Supervision shall operate in accordance with the principle of consultations and unanimity.

(G) The International Commission of Control and Supervision shall begin operating when a cease-fire comes into force in Vietnam. As regards the provisions in Article 18 (b) concerning the four parties, the International Commission of Control and Supervision shall end its activities when the commission's tasks of control and supervision regarding these provisions have been fulfilled.

As regards the provisions in Article 18 (c) concerning the two South Vietnamese parties, the International Commission of Control and Supervision shall end its activities on the request of the government formed after the general elections in South Vietnam provided for in Article 9 (b).

(H) The four parties shall agree immediately on the organization, means of activity, and expenditures of the International Commission of Control and Supervision. The relationship between the International Commission and the International Conference will be agreed upon by the International Commission and the International Conference.

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Nixon's Message

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—This is the full text of the message President Nixon sent to the people of the United States today announcing an agreement in Paris to end the Vietnam war.

"GOOD EVENING. I have asked for this radio and television broadcast tonight for the purpose of announcing that we today have reached an agreement to end the war and bring peace to Vietnam and in South Vietnam."

The following statement is issued at this moment in Washington and Hanoi: 12:30 p.m. Paris time to January 23, 1973, the agreement ending the war and bringing peace in Vietnam and in South Vietnam was signed by Dr. Henry Kissinger, Special Representative of the President of the United States, and Le Duc Tho, Vice Chairman of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam."

The agreement will be formally signed by the parties participating in the Paris peace conference on Vietnam on January 27, 1973, at the International Conference Center in Paris. The agreement will take effect at 24:00 January 27, 1973. The Democratic Republic of Vietnam expresses the hope that this agreement will ensure stable peace in Vietnam and contribute to the achievement of lasting peace in China and Southeast Asia. It concludes the formal statement.

THROUGHOUT the years of negotiations, we have insisted on peace with honor. In my messages to the nation from this January 23 and May 8, I set forth the goals that we considered essential for peace with honor.

The settlement that has now been agreed to, all the conditions that I laid down then have been met. A cease-fire, internationally supervised, will begin at 24:00 p.m. this Saturday, January 27, from this Saturday, all prisoners held in North Vietnam, all prisoners held in South Vietnam, all prisoners held in Laos and Cambodia will be released. There will be the fullest possible accounting for all of those who are missing in action.

During the same 60-day period, American forces will be withdrawn from South Vietnam. The people of South Vietnam will be guaranteed the right to determine their own future, without outside interference.

A joint agreement, the full text of which is being made available to the people of the world tomorrow (Wednesday), throughout these negotiations have been in the closest consultation with President Thieu and other representatives of the Republic of Vietnam. This settlement meets the goals and has the full support of President Thieu and the government of the Republic of Vietnam, as well as all of our other allies who are affected.

THE UNITED STATES will continue to recognize the Government of the Republic of Vietnam as the sole legitimate Government of South Vietnam. We shall continue to aid South Vietnam within the limits of the agreement and we shall support the people of South Vietnam to settle their problems peacefully among themselves.

We must recognize that ending the war is only the first step toward building the peace. All parties must now see to it that this is a peace that heals, and peace that not only ends the war in Southeast Asia, but continues to the prospects of peace for the whole world.

This will mean that the terms of the agreement must be scrupulously adhered to. We shall expect the agreement to be followed by all parties to do everything that is required of them. We shall also expect other interested nations to join in ensuring that the agreement is carried out and peace is maintained.

THIS long and very difficult war ends. I would like to address a few special words each of those who have been in the conflict. First, to the people and govern-

ment of South Vietnam: By your courage, by your sacrifice, you have won the precious right to determine your own future and you have developed the strength to defend that right.

We look forward to working with you in the future, friends in peace as we have been allies in war. To the leaders of North Vietnam: As we have ended the war through negotiations, let us now build a peace of reconciliation. For our part, we are prepared to make a major effort to help achieve that goal, but just as reciprocity was needed to end the war, so, too, will it be needed to build and strengthen the peace.

To the other major powers that have been involved, even indirectly: Now is the time for mutual restraint so that the peace we have achieved can last.

And finally, to all of you who are listening, the American people: Your steadfastness in supporting our insistence on peace with honor has made peace with honor possible.

I KNOW that you would not have wanted that peace jeopardized.

With our secret negotiations at the sensitive stage they were in during this recent period, for me to have discussed publicly our efforts to secure peace would not only have violated our understanding with North Vietnam, it would have seriously harmed and possibly destroyed the chances for peace.

Therefore, I know that you now can understand why, during these past several weeks, I have not made any public statements about those efforts.

The important thing was not to talk about peace but to get peace and to get the right kind of peace. This we have done.

Now that we have achieved an honorable agreement let us be proud that America did not settle for a peace that would have betrayed our allies, that would have abandoned our prisoners of war or that would have ended the war for us, but would have continued the war for the 50 million people of Indochina.

LET US be proud of the two million and a half million young Americans who served in Vietnam, who served with honor and distinction, in one of the most selfless enterprises in the history of nations.

And let us be proud of those who have sacrificed, who gave their lives so that the people of South Vietnam might live in freedom and so that the world might live in peace.

In particular, I would like to say a word to some of the bravest people I have ever met—the wives, the children, the families of our prisoners of war and missing in action.

When others called on us to settle on any terms, you showed the courage to stand for the right kind of peace so that those who died and suffered would not have died and suffered in vain and so that this generation knew war, the next generation would know peace.

Nothing means more to me at this moment than the fact that you, long vigil is coming to an end.

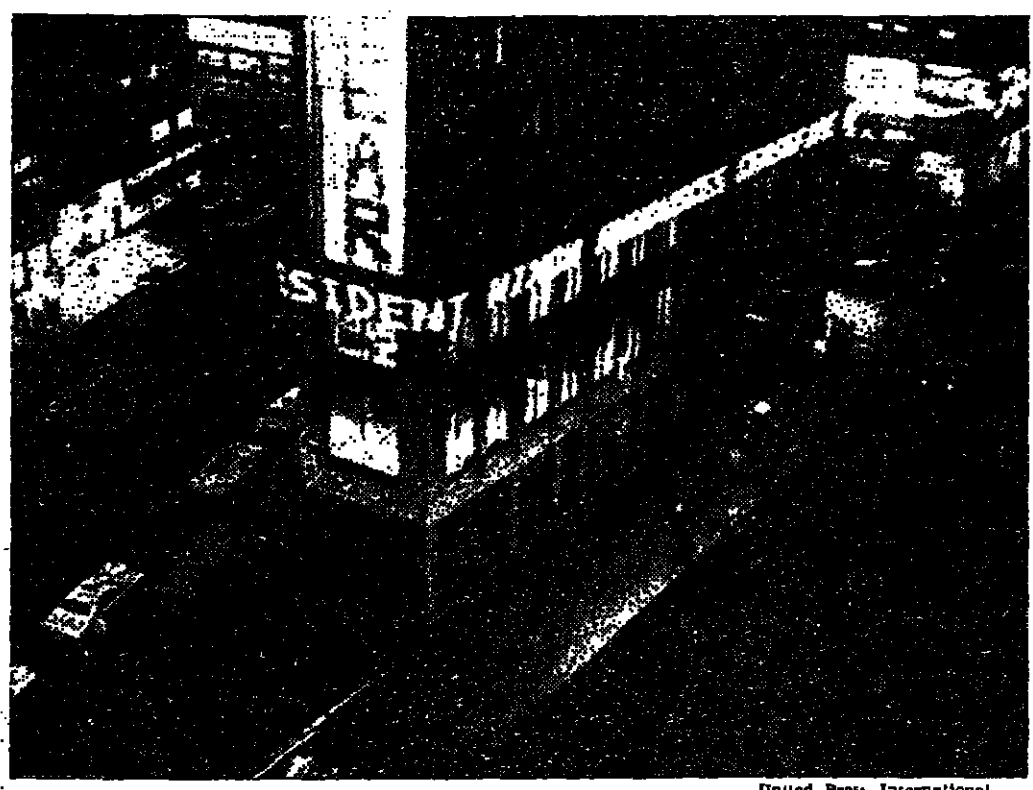
Just yesterday a great American who once occupied this office died.

IN HIS LIFE, President Johnson endured the vilification of those who sought to portray him as a man of war. But there was nothing he cared about more deeply than achieving a lasting peace in the world.

I remember the last time I talked with him. It was just the day after New Year's. He spoke then of his concern with bringing peace, with making it the right kind of peace and I was grateful that he once again expressed his support for my efforts to gain such a peace. He would have welcomed this peace more than he would have welcomed the peace that he had spoken of.

And I know he would join me in asking for those who died and for those who live: Let us consecrate this moment by resolving together to make the peace we have achieved a peace that will last.

Thank you; and good evening.



DIFFERENT SCENE—Not much notice is taken in New York's Times Square late Tuesday as news of the Vietnam cease-fire agreement initiated in Paris is flashed on the giant message belt on the old Times Tower. This is the same Times Square which saw thousands of cheering people celebrating the end of World War II.

Nixon Hails 'Peace With Honor'

(Continued from Page 1)

and for those who live—let us consecrate this moment by resolving together to make the peace we have achieved a peace that will last.

The President also paid tribute to the wives and families of prisoners of war, calling them "some of the bravest people I have ever met."

While some demanded that he settle "on any terms," the families of the prisoners and the missing men "had the courage to stand for the right kind of peace," he said.

"Nothing means more to me now than the fact that your long vigil is coming to an end," the President said. He gave no details of the procedures to govern return of prisoners, but some are expected to be released next week.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers will go to Paris to sign the agreement Saturday. It was initiated in Paris yesterday by National Security Adviser Henry A. Kissinger and North Vietnamese Politburo member Le Duc Tho and announced simultaneously in Saigon, Hanoi, Paris and Washington.

Mr. Nixon was not clear on whether the cease-fire extended also to Laos and Cambodia, but he implied that it did when he said the agreement would bring peace to all of Southeast Asia.

He justified the long route he took to the peace table by saying that the conditions he laid down in his addresses last year of Jan. 25 and May 8 "have all been met."

He listed them as the cease-fire, release of U.S. prisoners, withdrawal of American forces and the right of South Vietnam to determine its own future.

Many questions went unanswered by the President's 10-minute address from the White House, but many of them were answered when the lengthy agreement and protocols were made public today.

Division at Home

The essential news—that America is leaving the war that has caused more division at home than any other—was what counted in the President's mind last night, plus the fact that it was being ended in a way which he could say led to a secure peace.

Responding to critics who have said he should have explained his earlier, Mr. Nixon said that, while negotiations were at a sensitive stage, he might have destroyed the chances of peace if he had spoken.

"The important thing was not to talk about peace," he said, "but to get peace—and to get the right kind of peace. This we have done."

Before his address at 9:00 GMT

Today, Mr. Nixon briefed his cabinet and then met with congressional leaders to explain the major points to them.

Earlier, he conferred with Mr. Kissinger after his return from Paris and with Gen. Alexander N. Haig Jr., formerly deputy to Mr. Kissinger and now the Army's vice-chief of staff.

Gen. Haig returned Sunday from a trip to Southeast Asia in which he explained the agreement to officials in South Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and Thailand and finally won President Thieu's support of the accord.

In preparation for the cease-fire, the United States yesterday alerted four nations that will supervise the truce to place their troops on a three-day alert.

The four nations—Indonesia, Canada, Hungary and Poland—had been on alert since resumption of the Kissinger-Thieu talks Jan. 8. About 3,000 troops from those countries are expected to have freedom of movement in South Vietnam to police the agreement.

An international conference on Southeast Asia will be held in Vienna beginning 30 days after the agreement is signed, it was reported from Paris.

Final details of the agreement were ironed out in a 13-hour meeting of American and North Vietnamese technical experts Monday while Mr. Kissinger was on the way to Paris.

Yesterday's Kissinger-Thieu meeting now appears to have been largely a formality after all the work of recent months.

In addition to sending Mr. Rogers to Paris for the formal signing, Mr. Nixon is reported to have decided to send Vice-President Agnew to Saigon to meet with Mr. Thieu to detail the support Mr. Thieu will receive from Washington.

'Fragile' Agreement

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—President Nixon described the Vietnam peace agreement as "fragile" but told congressional leaders today, "We have hopes (it) will endure." Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania said.

Sen. Scott quoted Mr. Nixon as having thanked the bipartisan group of House and Senate leaders for their support, acknowledged that there have been differences and added:

"By pursuing the course, we've got our prisoners coming back, a peace, however fragile, which we have hopes will endure."

"There are problems," Sen. Scott said. Mr. Nixon told the two-hour 30-minute meeting at the White House. "It would be extremely helpful, while being honest, not to consult our fears but our belief that this is peace with honor," the President was quoted as saying.

Counting the Cost

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—For everyone involved, the cost of the Vietnam war has been staggering, both in lives and dollars. Here is a look at some of those costs:

CASUALTIES—The Pentagon says 45,923 Americans were killed in action and more than 300,000 were wounded (half requiring hospitalization) between 1961 and the end of 1972. Another 10,268 American servicemen in Vietnam died from causes other than hostile action; such causes as traffic mishaps, accidental deaths and drug overdoses fall into this category. The South Vietnamese command says 180,576 of its troops and an estimated 921,350 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong were killed in the same period.

The U.S. Senate subcommittee on refugees estimates civilian casualties in South Vietnam at 415,000 killed and 995,000 wounded from 1965 through 1972.

MONEY—The war has cost American taxpayers nearly \$137 billion.

U.S. SERVICEMEN—Some 2.6 million Americans have served in the armed forces in Vietnam and 700,000 others elsewhere in Southeast Asia or on ships off the Vietnamese coast.

REFUGEES—The war has created, at least temporarily, more than 6 million refugees in South Vietnam, according to Sen. Edward Kennedy, chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Refugees. Millions of others have been driven from their homes in Laos, Cambodia and North Vietnam.

AIRCRAFT LOSSES—The United States has lost 4,900 helicopters and 3,700 fixed-wing planes, about 1,100 of them over North Vietnam.

BOMBING—U.S. warplanes dropped about 7.1 million tons of bombs and rockets on the four countries of Indochina—about three times the tonnage dropped by U.S. planes in World War II and 10 times the amount in the Korean War.

She said that the two parties agreed to respect the 1954 Geneva accords on Cambodia and Laos and to withdraw all military personnel from those countries. These two countries would be left free to "deal with their own affairs."

Within 24 hours of the cease-fire, the two mixed military commissions and the international control commission would meet in Saigon to begin operations. The ICC, he said, would operate on a principle of unanimity.

Commenting on the "era of reconciliation" that is to begin between the United States and North Vietnam under the agreement, Mr. Thieu said that the United States "could not escape its responsibility for healing the war wounds after so many years of war." He indicated that one of the first contacts the two sides would have after the cease-fire would be when U.S. technicians arrive in North Vietnam to begin the task of demining waters off North Vietnam's ports.

He ducked a question about what would happen if the two South Vietnamese groups could not agree.

He said that the PRG would establish a capital after the cease-fire, but would not reveal its location before the cease-fire, because "the United States would bomb it."

Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, the Viet Cong foreign minister, said that the Communists were ready to observe the agreement strictly, but that "the statements of Nguyen Van Thieu do not disclose a similar intention."

Kissinger's Briefing on Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

military demarcation line which cannot be violated under any circumstances by the forces of either, nor can Laos or Cambodia be used as infiltration routes or as bases for foreign troops, he said.

The peace accord does not restrict American military forces in Thailand or on the sea off Vietnam. "The deployment would be more geared to the war situation," he said, than to anticipation of an established peace.

A National Council on National Reconciliation and Concord will be organized by the South Vietnamese on a tripartite basis (representing Saigon, Viet Cong and Neutralists) for the sole purpose of organizing free elections and implementing the accord, and not to act in any manner as a coalition government. Decisions of the council will be made on the basis of unanimity.

The discussion of American economic aid to all of Indochina, including North Vietnam, will come only after the signature of the agreement and after its implementation is well advanced," Mr. Kissinger said.

Foreign Forces
The 4,500-word agreement to be signed in Paris by foreign ministers of the four parties calls for removal of all foreign forces from Laos and Cambodia. It does not, however, call for removal of North Vietnamese soldiers from South Vietnam.

Mr. Kissinger said the signatories agree to reaffirm provisions of the 1954 agreement on Cambodia and the 1962 international accord on Laos, which underwrite the neutrality and self-determination of these Indochinese states.

Mr. Kissinger told newsmen, "It is a firm expectation that within a short period of time there will be a formal cease-fire in Laos which, in turn, will lead to a withdrawal of all foreign forces from Laos."

"The situation in Cambodia... is somewhat more complex because there are several parties, headquartered in different countries... (but) it is our expectation that a de facto cease-fire will come into being over a period of time, relevant to the execution of this agreement."

"Our side will take the appropriate measures... to indicate that it will not attempt to change the situation by force. We have reason to believe that our position is clearly understood by all concerned parties, and I will not go beyond this in my statement."

Mr. Kissinger, who three months ago had proclaimed peace is at hand, before new mass delays completion of the accord, said the agreement would not impose a coalition government, even disguised, on South Vietnam. That had been a principal objection to President Thieu to the concept of a council of reconciliation.

The final political solution for South Vietnam would be left to the South Vietnamese themselves and their country's destiny would be decided by free elections under international supervision, Mr. Kissinger said. "The political solution" of South Vietnam is up to the parties involved there.

He was asked if the agreement provided that President Thieu must resign. "There is no such provision in this agreement," he responded. "This again is a matter that will have to be decided by the Vietnamese parties..."

"There is no requirement... kind like this in the agreement."

A reporter asked how the administration had prevailed on President Thieu to concur in the presence of North Vietnamese troops in the South.

Not a Legal Right
"We have not asked President Thieu, nor has he accepted the presence of North Vietnamese troops in the South as a legal right," Mr. Kissinger answered. "We have accepted a cease-fire in place. The forces are cut off from the possibility of new infiltration; they are legally prohibited from military action, and their resupply will be difficult."

The agreement bans infiltration of all men, arms, supplies, materiel and South Vietnamese except for piece-for-piece replacement of damaged or worn-out military hardware in the hands of the two South Vietnamese parties.

At the televised news conference, Mr. Kissinger was asked whether the United States would ever again put troops into Vietnam if the agreement were violated. He said, "I don't want to speculate on hypothetical situations."

He also was asked whether the 12 days of heavy bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong last month provided the key to unlocking the stalled negotiations. He said, "I do not want to speculate on North Vietnam's motives. I have too much trouble analyzing our own."

But he added: "I will say there was a deadlock and then quick progress in the talks after the bombing."

The White House adviser said the United States wants a lasting peace "that heals." This nation's aim, he said, is to move from hostilities to normalization and reconciliation with Hanoi.

"We believe that under conditions of peace, we can contribute throughout Indochina to a realization of the humane aspirations of all the people of Indochina," he said, "and we will, in that spirit, perform our traditional role of helping people realize these aspirations in peace."

Supervisory Personnel

The agreement provides for an international commission made up of 250 personnel each from Canada, Poland, Hungary and

Indonesia to supervise the cease-fire and the subsequent elections in South Vietnam.

A conference including both Vietnamese nations, the United States, the Soviet Union and China will be convened within 30 days to guarantee the accord.

Furthermore, joint military commissions composed of the Vietnamese parties will be organized to carry out other provisions of the agreement.

Mr. Kissinger told his news conference: "Let me sum up where this agreement has left us, first with respect to what we said we would try to achieve, then with respect to some of its significance, and finally with respect to the future."

"First, when I met this group on Oct. 26 and delivered myself of some diplomatic phrases, we obviously did not want to give a complete checklist, and we did not want to release the agreement as it then stood because it did not seem to us desirable to provide a checklist against which both sides would then have to measure success and failure in terms of their prestige."

"At that time, too, we did not say that it had always been foreseen that there would be another three or four days of negotiations after this tentative agreement had been reached. And the reason why we asked for another negotiation was because it seemed to us at that point that, for a variety of reasons which I explained then and again on Dec. 18, those issues could be settled within the time-frame that the North Vietnamese expected."

Matter of History
"It is now a matter of history, and it is therefore not essential to go into a debate on what we based this judgment. But that was the reason why the agreement was not signed on Oct. 31, and not any of the speculations that have been so much in print and on television."

"Now what did we say on Oct. 26 we wanted to achieve? We said first of all that we wanted to make sure that the cease-fire would be in place at the time of the cease-fire. We did this because we had information that there were plans by the other side to mount a major offensive to coincide with the signing of the cease-fire agreement."

"This objective has been achieved by the fact that the protocols will be signed on the same day as the agreement; that the International Control Commission and the four-party military commission will meet within 24 hours of the agreement going into effect, or no later than Monday morning, Saigon time; that the regional teams of the International Control Commission will be in place 24 hours thereafter, and that all other teams will be in place within 15 and a maximum of 30 days after that..."

"With that, certain linguistic ambiguities had to be removed. The linguistic ambiguities were produced by the somewhat extraordinary negotiating procedure whereby a change in the English text did not always produce a relative change in the Vietnamese text. All the linguistic ambiguities to which we referred in October have in fact been removed, and, at that time, I mentioned only one and, therefore, I'm free to recall it."

"I pointed out that the U.S. position had consistently been a rejection of the imposition of a coalition government on the people of South Vietnam. I said then that the national council of reconciliation was not a coalition government, nor was it conceived as a coalition government."

Ambiguity Removed
"The Vietnamese-language text, however, permitted an interpretation of the words 'administrative structure' as applied to the national council of reconciliation which would have lent itself to the interpretation that it came close, or was identical, to a coalition government. You will find that in the text of this agreement the words 'administrative structure' no longer exist; and, therefore, this part 'ar, shall we say, ambiguity has been removed."

"I pointed out in October that we had to find a procedure for signing which would be acceptable to all the parties for whom obligations are involved. This has been achieved. I pointed out on Oct. 26 that we would seek greater precision with respect to certain obligations, particularly about spelling them out as they applied to the Demilitarized Zone and to the obligations with respect to Laos and Cambodia. That, too, has been achieved."

"And I pointed out in December that we were looking for some means, some expression, which would make clear that the two parts of Vietnam would live in peace with each other, and that neither side would impose its solutions on the other by force. This is now explicitly provided. And we have achieved formulations in which in a number of the paragraphs, such as articles 14, 18B and 20, there are specific references to the sovereignty of South Vietnam."

"There are specific references, moreover, to the same thing in Article 6 and Article 11 of the ICC protocols. There are specific references to the right of the South Vietnamese people to self-determination. And therefore, we believe that we have achieved the substantial changes that we have mentioned in October... the substantial expectations that we asked for on Oct. 26."

"We did not increase our demands after Oct. 26 and we substantially achieved the clarification which we sought. Now, then, it is obvious that a war that has lasted for 10 years will have many elements that cannot be completely satisfied to all the parties concerned."

"And in the two periods where the North Vietnamese were working with dedication and seriousness on a conclusion—the period in October and the period after the resumed talks in January—it was always clear that a lasting peace could come about only if neither side sought to achieve everything that it had wanted; indeed, that stability depended on the relative satisfaction and, therefore, on the relative dissatisfaction of all of the parties concerned."

"And, therefore, it is also that when, whether an agreement brings a lasting peace or not, depends not only on its provisions, but also on the spirit in which it is implemented."

"Of course, the hatred will not rapidly disappear. And, of course, people who have fought for 25 years will not easily give up their objectives. But also people who have suffered for 25 years may at last come to know that they can achieve their real satisfaction by other and less brutal means."

"The President said yesterday that we have to remain vigilant. And so we shall. But we shall also dedicate ourselves to positive measures. And as for us at home, it should be clear by now that no one in this war has had a monopoly of anguish, and that nobody in these debates has had a monopoly of bad faith."

"And now that at last we have achieved an agreement in which the United States did not prescribe the political future to its allies; an agreement which will preserve the dignity and self-respect of all of the parties, that go together with healing the wounds in Indochina, we can begin to heal the wounds in America."

Communist Attacks Double Overnight, Saigon Reports

SAIGON, Jan. 24 (AP)—Communist-led attacks doubled overnight as the agreement to end the Indochina war was announced, South Vietnamese officials said today.

There was widely scattered ground fighting and U.S. and South Vietnamese aircraft maintained operations throughout the day. Official communiques listed 147 North Vietnamese, 11 South Vietnamese and one civilian killed in the latest fighting.

U.S. sources indicated that American bombing strikes in support of Saigon government forces would begin tapering off tomorrow.

Army helicopters will be dispatched Saturday night to continue flights over South Vietnam after a cease-fire, the sources said.

It will be the first time that any helicopters other than aerial ambulances have flown unarmed in South Vietnam in a decade, the sources said.

Begin Pulling Out

In addition, the sources said, it appeared likely that U.S. advisers still in the field with South Vietnamese troops and assigned to provincial and district teams would begin pulling out in the next few days.

At the daily briefing for correspondents, a U.S. command spokesman turned aside questions as to whether standoff orders already had gone out to U.S. airmen or field advisers.

"There has been no significant change in U.S. air operations and the U.S. command is continuing its function," Maj. Jere K. Forbus said.

than half of them in the northern region, and 87 strikes by the Air Force's B-52 heavy bombers, concentrated in the north and around the Mekong river plantation, 40 miles northwest of Saigon, where sharp fighting also has occurred recently, with heavy losses on both sides.

In Washington, Pentagon officials said that U.S. planes would continue to bomb North Vietnamese supply lines in southern Laos and to help South Vietnamese ground troops until Saturday's cease-fire.

The Saigon Command reported 95 "enemy-initiated incidents" in the 24-hour period ending at 2 a.m. today, bearing out predictions by senior commanders that the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong would launch at least one more major effort to gain territory before the cease-fire.

There were 52 such incidents in the previous 24 hours.

The South Vietnamese spokesman, Lt. Col. Le Trung Hien, said today that orders to government troops before the cease-fire were to "continue their operations" with a mission to "protect the population and protect the territory of the country."

"They will have a similar mission after the cease-fire goes into effect, Col. Hien said. Offensive operations as such are to be terminated with the cease-fire, however."

In the most serious battle incidents reported today, 32 Communist soldiers were reported slain in a series of contacts near Hong Ngu, a border district town in the Plain of Reeds, 80 miles west of Saigon, and 20 more in several skirmishes in coastal Binh Dinh Province.

Tho Emphasizes Strict Application of Truce Agreement

(Continued from Page 1)

Let new elements had made the agreement acceptable to all parties when the October draft was made. He said a comparison would be made with the "fundamentally same." Observers noted, however, some items in the new draft which were not mentioned in the draft.

Article 15 would apparently respond to what Henry A. Kissinger called at his December news conference the necessity for a reference... that neither side would impose its solution on the other by force."

Article 15 states that "the application of Vietnam shall be tried out step by step through peaceful means on the basis of mutual consent and agreements between North and South Vietnam, without coercion or annexation either party."

Mr. Tho also indicated that he had agreed to increase the number of the International Control Commission to 1,160 men, considerable increase over the 9 men Hanoi initially demanded, but still short of the "several thousand people" sought by the allied states.

17th Parallel

But if the United States and North Vietnam sought after substantial changes from the October draft, they are not all evident.

The agreement refers specifically to the 17th parallel in the same terms as the 1954 Geneva accord, as a "military demarcation line between the two zones" that is "only a provisional and not a political or territorial boundary." Saigon sought some wording that would indicate the de facto political separation of Vietnam into two states.

The agreement states that both North and South Vietnam "shall respect the Demilitarized Zone," and that it is up to the two parties to negotiate on "civilian movement" across the line.

There is no reference in the accord to the estimated 145,000 North Vietnamese troops in South Vietnam. Mr. Tho made a strong point of this today. "There is not a single word in the agreement," he said, "regarding the so-called North Vietnamese troops in the South." Mr. Kissinger admitted as much in Washington today but pointed out that, since the troops could not be replaced, their ranks eventually would be reduced.

maintain its supply lines across the 17th parallel is prohibited by the accord from using Laotian or Cambodian territory for "encroaching on

Wives of Naval POWs Weep When Nixon Announces Peace

VIRGINIA BEACH, Va., Jan. 24 (AP).—Navy wives whose husbands are prisoners of war had more tears than smiles as they heard President Nixon announce a cease-fire agreement for Vietnam.

"I never really thought we'd hear this. It's like something you dream about and never think is really going to happen," said Charlotte Christian, whose husband has been a POW for more than six years.

Mrs. Christian, sitting on the floor of her den with her three youngsters clustered around, wept quietly when she heard Mr. Nixon's announcement.

"It's unbelievable," said another of the 21 wives in this Navy-base town whose husbands are either prisoners or missing in action.

Louise Mulligan, whose husband, Cmdr. James A. Mulligan Jr., has been a prisoner more than seven years, said, "I guess it's finally going to be over. I hope it is. But too much has happened. After seven years of suppressing your emotions, I can't jump up and down."

The attractive, gray-eyed woman, who heard the news with four of her six sons, said, "President Nixon said 'peace with honor.'"

"I don't think it's peace with honor. I'm sorry. I don't think those poor people—the South Vietnamese—are going to see peace."

Both wives are concerned about friends whose husbands are listed as missing in action and might not return. "For us, it's the beginning; for them, it's the end," Mrs. Christian said.

"When my husband gets here, I'm going to be very excited," Mrs. Mulligan said. "But I have so many friends whose husbands aren't coming home."

"I wish with all my heart that the war had been worth those men dying... that we had accomplished something. It [the end] had to come, but I think it should have come a few years ago. We pay the price. Our men pay the price."

When Mike Christian of Huntsville, Ala., was shot down in April, 1967, he was a lieutenant (jg). He's now a lieutenant commander.

Mail for POWs

Meanwhile three members of a women's peace group left New York's Kennedy Airport last night for Hanoi with 200 letters addressed to American POWs.

They left before President Nixon's national television message and a spokesman for the group maintained that this would "not be the last delivery of mail to prisoners of war."

And in Jacksonville, Fla., Lt. Mark Gardier, a Navy pilot who was freed with two other American fliers in September after being held prisoner in North Vietnam since he bailed out of his crippled jet in August, 1968, said that perhaps the POWs will be the last to know the war is over.

Big Question Mark

"We've always had a big question mark—we sit around and talk and wonder how and when they'll tell us we were finally going home," Lt. Gardier, 28, said at Jacksonville Naval Air Station. Asked how he was notified of his impending freedom, Lt. Gardier said, "Two men came in the room and said I was being released. I thought it was a trick. I imagine if they're [the POWs] told right away they'll be skeptical at first, too."

"They'll probably just come by one night and take them out. The guys will probably think they're going to be moved to another camp, and not realize they're really going home."



TEARS OF RELIEF—Wife of U.S. Navy flier Lt. Cmdr. Mike Christian weeps with daughters in Virginia Beach, Va., after President Nixon's speech. Cmdr. Christian, a prisoner of war for six years, has never seen his daughter, Pam, 7. (second from right).

Thieu Doubts Truce Means Lasting Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

"a political struggle in which we will defeat Communist atheistic doctrine."

Mr. Thieu made two principal points in the speech: that North Vietnam had lost the war and, therefore, had been forced to make significant concessions to the South and that the agreement reached in Paris fell short of assuring a lasting peace.

Like Mr. Nixon, Mr. Thieu announced that a cease-fire would go into effect throughout South Vietnam at 8 a.m. Saigon time Sunday morning.

"After 18 years," he said, "the Communists have had to stop

their aggression. This is thanks to our gallantry. The Army of South Vietnam and the people have smashed their military aggression."

Mr. Thieu sounded relatively conciliatory when he discussed the continuing presence of North Vietnamese troops in South Vietnam. By his estimate, there are about 300,000 such troops, although U.S. intelligence sources place the number closer to 145,000.

"We will continue to affirm that we will not accept the continued presence of any troops which have been brought in from outside," he said, "and we will

discuss this matter with them."

But he added that "as long as North Vietnamese troops are still in South Vietnam, the principle of self-determination will not be truly observed."

He said that political questions concerning the future of South Vietnam would be discussed with "the other side," but he warned: "Let me say that it is still not sure that the peace we are going to have will be a stable, long-lasting peace. We have had many painful experiences with the Communists. We have had experiences with the 1954 Geneva accords, which were later torn down by the Communists."

Accord Is Hailed Worldwide Moscow Acclaims a 'Great Victory'

(Continued from Page 1)

Ahmed Loui said the Vietnam pact "could serve as a takeoff point to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East."

Foreign Minister Abba Eban of Israel said his country felt satisfaction and relief over the cease-fire in Vietnam. Speaking in terms also applicable to the Middle East, he added:

"Once again, the power of negotiation in every international dispute has been demonstrated. The crucial turning point takes place once the parties overcome their complexes and hostility and talk to each other."

In Cairo, the government-owned Egyptian Gazette said in an editorial that, with the end of the Vietnam war, the Arabs must break the present Middle East deadlock and put their case before the world. Arabs, the paper said, should "draw example from the Vietnamese people by rejecting all pressures from would-be peacemakers."

In New Delhi, the Indian government expressed "relief and welcome" at the announcement. The British Foreign Office said the agreement provides "the opportunity to convert it to an enduring peace throughout India."

No One Is Loser

Foreign Minister Adam Malik of Indonesia said the settlement shows "no one is the loser. This is a happy day for everyone." He would not answer questions concerning the size of the supervisory contingent Indonesia would send to participate in the supervision of the cease-fire.

West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, welcoming the pact, said: "The German people know what a war means. The hapless Vietnamese people have suffered a full generation from it."

In Buenos Aires, Argentina's

mass audience TV Channel-11, described the announcement as "the most important event of the century."

The Italian government expressed great satisfaction and pledged Italian "solidarity" in the reconstruction of Indochina. L'Unita, the Communist party newspaper, said the peace agreement "marks a victory of the heroic resistance of the Viet-

namese people supported by the Socialist countries and by the forces of democracy and peace in the world."

Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria said, "It is a great relief for the whole of mankind that the war in Vietnam formally ends."

"I warmly welcome the announcement," Joseph Lun, NATO secretary-general, said.

Laos Sees Truce in 15 Days; Regrets It Won't Be Earlier

VIENTIANE, Laos, Jan. 24 (NPT).—Laotian officials reacted today with deep misgivings to the announcement that a peace agreement had been initiated between the United States and North Vietnam.

The Laotian Defense Minister, Sisouk Na Champassak, said that he believed that a cease-fire in Laos probably would follow that in Vietnam within 15 days.

But Mr. Sisouk expressed regret that this would mean 15 more days in which Laotians would be fighting each other.

He and other senior officials also felt that the announcement by President Nixon failed to take the war in Laos and Cambodia adequately into account.

The news agency Agence Leo Presse, expressing the official view of the government, said in part:

"In a declaration made yesterday evening in Washington, President Nixon has seen fit to say that 'this accord is going to restore peace in Southeast Asia.'"

Poor consolation. In other words, that the others 'elsewhere' should contain themselves with this smooth affirmation and 'can take care of themselves' by themselves."

The editorial went on to con-

demn the "hypocrisy" of the great powers during the last 20 years of Indochina conflict.

Despite the gloomy views Laotian officials, it seems probable that the Laotian peace talks, which have been in progress for the last 15 weeks, will move rapidly next week now that agreement has been reached between Washington and Hanoi.

Hopes in Cambodia

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 24 (NPT).—President Lon Nol today expressed Cambodia's high hopes that the Vietnam peace accord also would result in an end to warfare in his country. But he said this would depend on whether Vietnamese Communist forces in Cambodia withdrew.

In a message to the nation issued a few hours after Mr. Nixon announced the Vietnam agreement, Lon Nol said North and South Vietnamese Communist forces that had invaded Cambodia "so they could use Khmer territory as a corridor" for supplies for their main operations in South Vietnam "should now leave our territory."

He voiced confidence that they did, Khmer dissidents not collaborating with the Vietnamese Communists would not want to carry on a fratricidal war.

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مكتبة الشارقة

Victory
ope It Will Last

Members of Congress Express Relief at News of Cease-Fire

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP).—President Nixon announced today that the United States will pull out its troops from the Vietnam war in days brought praise and relief from congressmen last night.

"We have fought the war with many illusions," Sen. Frank Church, D. Idaho, a leading war critic, said. "Let us have no illusions about the peace."

"It is no more than a truce," said, "and it may last no longer than the earlier truce in 1954 when the French withdrew."

"The key question is can this cease fire last," Sen. Edmund Muskie, D. Maine, said. "Can we lead to healing in South Vietnam?"

Sen. Barry M. Goldwater, R., said that never in U.S. history had a President acted so courageously "not only in the face of opposition from the army but unprecedented criticism at home."

"The American people owe President Nixon a deep debt of gratitude," Sen. Goldwater said. "His critics owe him an apology."

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., said he did not mention Mr. Nixon at these years of the nation's crisis and tragedy and bitterness are over.

"Our prayer now," he said, "is that the peace we have attained a true peace, not only for America but for all the people of Vietnam, North and South."

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., said, "I am optimistic."

"The final departure of American forces from Indochina," Sen. Humphrey said, "will mean more than the end of the war. It will mean that we in America can once again turn our attention to the urgent domestic needs and it will also mean that the people of Vietnam, North and South, can begin to rebuild their war-torn countries."

Said Sen. Claiborne Pell, D., N.H., "Thank God, I pray it lasts."

Sen. Frank E. Moss, D., Utah, expressed "a great sense of relief" at what Sen. Nixon could have stopped the war sooner.

"It does not appear that these arms are particularly different from what was available in October before the resumption of the bombing," Sen. Moss said.

Rep. Bella S. Abzug, D., N.Y., one of the House's most vocal critics of the war, said America must not only pull out its troops but cut off its military aid to Indochina.

House Speaker Carl Albert said, "I, as an American and not as a Democrat, extend congratulations."

All of the principal goals set by the President in his addresses of Jan. 23 and May will have been met, Rep. Albert said.

Many Republicans praised President Nixon for holding out for what Sen. William B. Saxton, R., Ohio, called a peace "that is honorable and just."

"That the peace is an honorable peace," the House Republican leader, Gerald R. Ford, said, "is due solely to one man—the resolute man who is Richard Nixon."

Sen. Dick Clark, D., Iowa, said, "I only hope that we have learned enough from our experience in Vietnam to guarantee that we will not repeat elsewhere and in the future the mistakes that we have made there."

Sen. Mark Hatfield, R., Ore., said peace will come as America ceases "to use our dollars and guns to support an unrepresentative and unjust government in Southeast Asia."

"Moreover," Sen. Hatfield said, "Congress must determine that never again will it allow its constitutional responsibilities to be so totally abdicated in committing the nation to war."

In London, Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., said today he is delighted that the President's announcement. "I wish it had come many years earlier."

"What still puzzles me is why the same agreement was not available to us earlier," he said. "I do not have the information why we could not get this agreement before Christmas and just prior to the heavy aerial bombardment."

"There may have been good reasons, but I confess that I am still puzzled."

"With Lighter Hearts" Charles E. Silsberg, now on trial on charges of leaking and releasing the Pentagon papers on the Vietnam war, said of the cease-fire accord last night: "We will now go about the business of this trial with much lighter hearts."

Mr. Silsberg, who faces a possible lengthy prison sentence if convicted, said: "If what I did advanced the end of the war even by one day it will have been worthwhile."

In New York, the cease-fire announcement was greeted with jubilation at the end of World War II.

Only a few pedestrians stopped to read as the words "President Nixon Announces Cease-Fire" flashed across the Allied Chemical Tower news sign. Hundreds of others were occupied with other thoughts.

Further downtown, at Madison Square Garden, folk-rock singer Neil Young had just finished a song about the war when he was handed a note onstage. "The war is over," he declared and 13,000 fans stamped and roared their approval.

U.S., Soviet Scientists Join to Save Wildlife

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP).—A group of American scientists representing government and a private organization is meeting with Soviet scientists in Moscow from yesterday through Feb. 1 to develop cooperative wildlife conservation programs between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Announcing the meeting, Secretary of the Interior Rogers C.B. Morton said wildlife conservation is one of 11 specific areas chosen to complement the agreement on cooperation in the field of environmental protection.

James Reston

(Continued from Page 1) and machines are decisive in war, and that small states would rather surrender than risk the military might of the United States.

Even the two world wars of this century didn't have quite the same effect on American society. They divided Western civilization, destroyed its old empires, broke its domination over world politics, and really changed the life of Britain, France, and Germany, but they didn't challenge quite so many assumptions of American life as the Vietnam struggle.

Munich in 1938 had become a symbol of appeasement and the dangers of nonintervention, which in turn had encouraged more overseas commitments by the United States than any other nation in history. But Vietnam in the 1970s had become a symbol of the dangers of intervention and led to U.S. withdrawal and even to fears of U.S. isolation.

The tone of John F. Kennedy's first inaugural address in 1961 at the beginning of the nation's deep involvement in Vietnam, and the tone of President Nixon's second inaugural address during the last phase of the cease-fire negotiations, illustrated the change in the American mood and commitment.

"Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill," Mr. Kennedy said in his oft-quoted promise, "that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, op-

pose any foe to assure the survival and the success of liberty. This much we pledge—and more."

After the disappointments and disillusion of the ensuing 12 years, President Nixon was more modest and modest in what the American people would do.

"We shall do our share in defending peace and freedom in the world," he said, "but we shall expect others to do their share. The time has passed when America will make every other nation's conflict our own, or make every other nation's future our responsibility, or presume to tell other nations how to manage their own affairs."

Moreover, the disillusionments of Vietnam not only led to a more modest estimate of what the United States could or should do to help maintain freedom and order in the world, but seemed to encourage a downward re-evaluation of the government's role to maintain the health and welfare of the poor at home.

When former President Lyndon Johnson died on the eve of the Vietnam peace agreement in Paris, the heroic theme of his administration—his Great Society, his war on poverty, his civil rights and voting rights bills—were very much in the news. But by that time, the emphasis, if not the direction of U.S. policy at home, was undergoing a marked change.

"A person can be expected to act responsibly only if he has responsibility," President Nixon said at his second inaugural. "So let us encourage individuals at



President Nixon places a wreath near flag-draped casket of Lyndon Johnson in the Capitol Rotunda yesterday. Mrs. Johnson, left, stands with daughter Luci, her husband, Pat Nugent, and their son, Lyn. Mrs. Nixon can be seen behind the President.

Nixon, Other Leaders in Cortège

Johnson Lies in State at Capitol

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP).—Former President Lyndon B. Johnson, who died Monday just as the Vietnam war was coming to its end, returned to the nation's capital for the last time today.

Air Force One, the presidential plane, carried the body of the former President from his home state of Texas.

Awaiting the arrival of Mr. Johnson's body at Andrews Air Force Base, Md., were a military honor guard, the Texas congressional delegation and a motorcade of more than 30 vehicles, which accompanied his coffin into the capital city.

Those on the plane from Austin included Lady Bird Johnson, the former First Lady; the former President's two daughters and their husbands, Lynda Bird and Charles Robb and Luci and Patrick Nugent. A grandson, Patrick Lyndon Nugent, 5, was also aboard, according to Tom Johnson, longtime aide and press spokesman for the family (to which he is not related).

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Belgian Oil Workers Vote To Continue 10-Day Strike

BRUSSELS, Jan. 24 (UPI).—Belgian oil workers today voted to continue their 10-day-old strike, rejecting a new compromise proposal made by a government mediator.

Labor union officials said the proposal was rejected by 70.81 percent to 29.19 percent with 0.21 percent abstentions.

The officials said the strike was not being continued for salary reasons but because of the dispute over "third-party" work—contracts the oil industry places with small independent contractors who work for less because of lower salaries and inferior working conditions.

"Too Expensive" A spokesman for the Federation of Oil Industries said: "We accepted the compromise only because, being responsible for 60 percent of Belgium's energy needs, we felt we could not impose on the country an extension of the strike. Basically, the compromise was too expensive, and if we had been in another sector we would not have accepted it."

"We now face the risk of seeing many workers becoming unemployed as industries and trade will run out of fuel, just as will be the case soon in many schools and private homes. We have serious responsibility, others should take theirs now," he said.

The likelihood is that this trend toward limited cooperation between the major powers will be even more marked with the withdrawal of the United States from Vietnam.

It was less clear that the lessons of the war had been learned in Washington. Mr. Nixon has clearly reduced the country's overseas commitments and cut down on the cold war rhetoric, but the habit of centralizing most foreign policy decisions in the White House, where so many of the Vietnam blunders were made, still persists, as does the excessive influence of the military on foreign policy questions.

Meanwhile, Mr. Nixon has to deal with the consequences of the war at home: With a kind of spiritual malaise, with the continuing opposition to his theme that the end of the war will not release additional funds for social reconstruction at home; with the resentment of policies taken in secret and not explained to Congress or the people; with the dangers of a returning U.S. Army facing unemployment and exhortations to be self-reliant, and with a troubled American conscience over the bloodshed and sorrow of the war.

The guess here is that it will take some time to restore the self-confidence of the pre-Vietnam years in the United States, but it may be that the destruction of many popular misconceptions in Vietnam will produce a more mature, if sadder, nation.

The Sino-Soviet Split Even before the cease-fire agreement, President Nixon had begun to question these assumptions and shape U.S. foreign policy to the changing facts in the world. The split between Moscow and Peking, and the need in both China and the Soviet Union for surplus grain and modern technology gave him the opportunity to renew diplomatic contact with Peking, and, despite Vietnam, negotiate new trade and arms

control agreements with Moscow.

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control agreements with Moscow.

Gunmen Hold Americans 18 Hours

Haiti Releases 12 Prisoners, Gang Frees 2 U.S. Diplomats

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Jan. 24.—Ambassador Clinton E. Knox and Consul Ward Christensen of the United States were freed by three masked guerrillas today in return for the release of 12 Haitian political prisoners and the payment of \$70,000 in ransom.

The two Americans had been held reportedly at gunpoint and under the threat of death, for almost 18 hours.

When freed at 11:40 a.m., they "were relaxed and seemed to be all right," a U.S. Embassy spokesman reported.

Their captors turned the Americans loose as they boarded a C-46 of the national airline, Air Haiti, which was to fly them, with their ransom and the 12 freed prisoners to Mexico—reportedly to Merida, near the northern tip of the Yucatan Peninsula.

When the three gunmen joined the 12 political prisoners, released from a Port-au-Prince jail, aboard the plane, it took off. Also aboard was the Mexican ambassador, Armando Anador Duran.

The Haitian government furnished the plane and paid the ransom to secure the freedom of the Americans. It was the first such abduction for ransom and prisoner-release staged in Haiti, where anti-regime uprisings have been crushed twice in the last decade—in 1963 and 1970.

Mr. Knox, 64, was seized by gunmen who halted his car as he was being driven from the embassy to his residence at 5:30 p.m. yesterday. His chauffeur was freed by his captors. Consul Christensen was held after going to the envoy's home in response to a phone summons last night.

Demand is Lowered The guerrillas' original demand had been for the release of 31 prisoners and a ransom of \$800,000, a government spokesman said.

In the course of negotiations with the government and with the ambassadors of France, Mexico, the Vatican and Canada, the guerrillas lowered their demand to the freeing of the 12 and a \$70,000 ransom, which the Haitian government agreed to pay, it was reported.

None of the 13 prisoners was particularly well known, and the guerrillas were not considered to belong to any particular political group, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said.

During his captivity, Ambassador Knox was permitted by the guerrillas to talk by telephone with Jean-Claude Duvalier, Haiti's 21-year-old president for life who succeeded his father, François (Papa Doc) Duvalier, on the latter's death in 1971.

After the president's phone conversation with the captive envoy, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said of the situation in the American envoy's residence: "There has been no violence, as far as we know."

However, early this morning, an embassy official said of the ambassador and the consul: "They're sitting there (in the envoy's residence) under the gun, and they're threatening to kill him (Mr. Knox). The official made the statement in asking newsmen to leave the area of Mr. Knox's residence, which is on the outskirts of Port-au-Prince, near the embassy."

The Washington Post reported from the U.S. capital, after talking with State Department sources, that, according to sketchy reports, a gun was at one point

held to the ambassador's head by one of his captors.

Mr. Knox, 64, a Harvard-educated resident of Massachusetts, is one of the few black career officers in the U.S. Foreign Service, which he joined in 1945. He previously served as ambassador to Dahomey.

His wife, Clementine, was visiting in the United States when her husband was seized. Their two children are studying in the United States.

Replicas Sent The NATO statement said that replies had been sent to the five Warsaw Pact countries today expressing satisfaction that they had accepted the Jan. 31 starting date.

Heath, Brandt to Meet BONN, Jan. 24 (UPI).—British Prime Minister Edward Heath will confer with Chancellor Willy Brandt here on March 1 and 2, the government announced today.

Stolen Paintings Found in Italy TREVIGLIO, Italy, Jan. 24 (UPI).—Police said yesterday that they have recovered four valuable stolen paintings, arrested two persons on charges of receiving stolen goods and filed charges against four others.

A spokesman said the paintings include a Madonna with Child attributed to Titian. He did not estimate their value and did not say where they were stolen.

In another case in Cinisello Balsamo a few miles from here, police raided a garage and found nine stolen paintings worth an estimated \$171,000.

Trial Told Mitchell and Stans Authorized Funds for Liddy

By Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The former treasurer of President Nixon's re-election campaign committee testified yesterday that former cabinet members John N. Mitchell and Maurice H. Stans approved payment of at least \$199,000 to G. Gordon Liddy, one of two defendants in the Watergate political-spying trial.

The testimony of the ex-treasurer, Hugh W. Sloan Jr., marked the first time that Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Stans have been mentioned in the trial.

Mr. Mitchell resigned as attorney general on March 1 to become Mr. Nixon's campaign director. He left that job about July 1, citing domestic pressures.

Mr. Stans, former secretary of commerce in the Nixon administration, served as the campaign's finance chairman.

Mr. Sloan's mention of Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Stans occurred after the U.S. District Court's chief judge, John J. Sirica, sent the jury out of the courtroom for the second day in a row and indicated that he was dissatisfied with the prosecution's questions.

Judge Sirica said that he wanted to know why Mr. Sloan, by his own testimony, gave Mr. Liddy at least \$199,000 in campaign cash—mostly in \$100 bills—and five campaign checks totaling \$114,000.

"Intelligence Gathering" In response to prosecution questions, Mr. Sloan had testified that Jeb S. Magruder, the deputy director of the campaign, told him to disburse funds to Mr. Liddy for "intelligence gathering."

"That's a pretty good-sized piece of money," Judge Sirica said. "You didn't question Mr. Magruder about the purpose of the \$199,000?"

"No, sir," Mr. Sloan replied. "I verified with Mr. Stans and Mr. Mitchell."

He raised Mr. McCord as "one of our more outstanding employees" and said that potentially violent demonstrations were a major concern of Mr. McCord.

"We received a number of death threats on Mr. Mitchell and his wife," Mr. Magruder said.

© Los Angeles Times.

NATO Nations Still Oppose Neutrals in Troop-Cut Talks

BRUSSELS, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—The North Atlantic Treaty allies today made it clear to the Warsaw Pact that they still want to limit the proposed negotiations on Central European force reductions to those countries directly involved in the area.

But the Western allies also stepped a head-on confrontation with the Soviet Union by suggesting that participation in the troop-cut negotiations could be further discussed at exploratory East-West talks due to start on Jan. 31, according to a NATO statement issued here.

In November, seven NATO members with forces in Central Europe invited five similarly committed Warsaw Pact nations to take part in exploratory talks starting on Jan. 31 on mutual and balanced force reductions.

The Soviet Union, followed by its four allies, replied to the NATO invitation last week by suggesting that all European countries interested should be allowed to join in the talks.

The Warsaw Pact accepted the Jan. 31 starting date but stated a preference for Vienna as the site for the exploratory talks instead of Geneva, where NATO already has made preparations.

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Heath, Brandt to Meet BONN, Jan. 24 (UPI).—British Prime Minister Edward Heath will confer with Chancellor Willy Brandt here on March 1 and 2, the government announced today.



Clinton E. Knox

Traditional SCOTCH with age appeal

HOUSE OF LORDS

8 years old

HOUSE OF LORDS SCOTCH WHISKY

Obituaries

Iward (Kid) Ory Dies at 86, Pioneer in Dixieland Jazz

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 24 (AP).—Iward (Kid) Ory, 86, Dixieland jazz great who wrote "Muskrat Ramble" and gave Louis Armstrong one of his first jobs, died of a heart attack yesterday, his family spokesman said. Ory, a jazz trumpeter, had been ill since Jan. 9. He said death was caused by pneumonia and heart failure.

Ory, a musical career that spanned 75 years, Ory worked the greats of the jazz world, including W. C. Handy, Jelly Morton and King Oliver. Ory, who was born in La Place, La., on Dec. 8, 1886, moved to New Orleans in 1907 and became an important figure in the "hot" jazz style.

Ory, who once recalled that Armstrong's band was his big break, died in 1972.

Job for Armstrong was 1916, and I had a pretty good band then," Ory recalled in a 1967 interview. "I had Louis playing in a parade, and I had him if he wanted steady, he should come and see me playing with our band." Ory and his band went to Los Angeles in 1919, then to Chicago six years later.

Get 8½ Years for Kidnapping a West Germany

ESSEN, West Germany, Jan. 24 (AP).—A state criminal court yesterday sentenced a former law and a car mechanic to 8½ years each in prison for the 1971 kidnapping of Theo Albrecht, a multimillionaire.

The court convicted former lawyer Heinz-Joachim Ollenburg, 40, of kidnapping, and Paul Kron, 40, of kidnapping Mr. Albrecht on Nov. 29, 1971.

The two men released Mr. Albrecht, 50-year-old part-owner of 600 discount supermarkets in West Germany and Austria, on Feb. 17, 1971. They received a million-mark ransom.

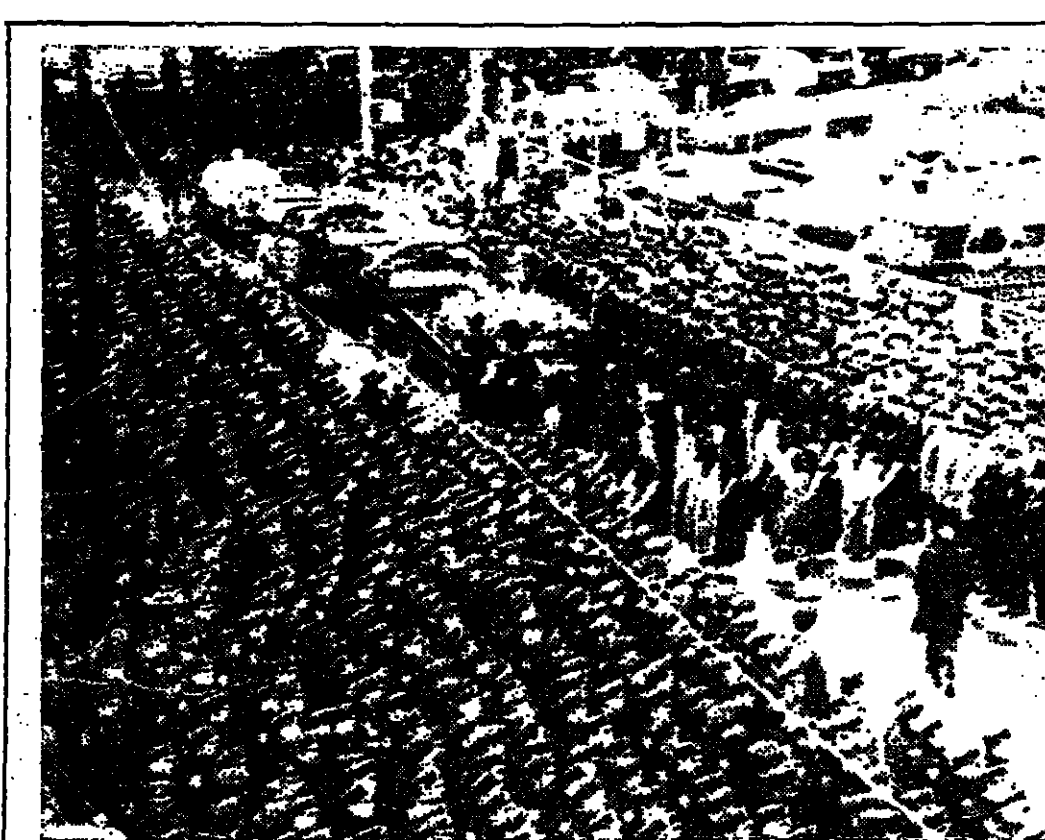
Prosecutor Gerd Lindenberg demanded 12-year terms for the two defendants yesterday. Ollenburg returned voluntarily from Mexico to stand trial. West Germany has no extradition treaty with Mexico.

Irving A. Maas
WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Jan. 23 (AP).—Irving A. Maas, 76, who revived American film exports after World War II as vice-president and general manager of the Motion Picture Export Association, died here Monday.

Mr. Maas became assistant director in the 1930s of Twentieth Century-Fox's international organization. In 1946, his appointment by the association of major Hollywood companies was announced by its president, Eric Johnston.

His duties involved persuading some countries to raise quota restrictions against Hollywood imports, and, as Europe and Japan revived, to get payments for American films, which had been frozen, resumed.

U.S. F-4 Down in Spain
BARCELONA, Spain, Jan. 24 (UPI).—A U.S. Air Force F-4 Phantom crashed today while on a routine practice bombing mission at the Bardina Reales Gummy Range near the U.S. Air Force base here. A crewman, Capt. Bernard L. Madden Jr., 32, of Worcester, Mass., escaped with minor injuries. The pilot, whose name has not been released, was killed.



COLLEAGUE'S FAREWELL—The funeral procession for slain New York police patrolman Stephen G. Gilroy passing the ranks of some 10,000 fellow officers in Brooklyn Tuesday. Gilroy was killed Friday during a shoot-out with four gunmen.

Lava Flow Could Destroy Town

New Crater Threatens Island Off Iceland

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—A gigantic new crater was blasted in the side of Mount Helgafell amid continuous explosions today as the volcano burst into even greater fury after yesterday's sudden eruption.

The ground shook from the underground blasts and the stench of sulphur filled the air as huge columns of flame, pieces of molten lava and a column of smoke that reached 10,000 feet into the sky poured out.

Reporters watching the scene on Heimgar Island, off Iceland's south coast, where the volcano, dormant for 7,000 years, sprang to life, described it as a frightening yet majestic spectacle.

The new crater—and a 300-yard-wide cone that opened up yesterday—meant new dangers for the now almost totally deserted fishing town of Vestmannaeyjar, a mile away.

The cone is near outlying houses in the eastern part of the town. Five houses were hit and burned down by pieces of red hot lava early today. At noon, a slowly moving flow of lava had reached their walls.

But the greatest threat to the town, a center of Iceland's fishing industry, comes from the new crater.

A creeping wall of lava moving westward from the new crater may threaten the town. For the moment, the stream appears to have found an outlet to the sea.

Icelanders mounted their biggest rescue operation yesterday to bring about 5,000 islanders to Reykjavik hours after Helgafell erupted at 2 a.m. and blasted a crack one-and-a-half miles long in the island, the main one in the Westman group.

The future of the refugees in Reykjavik looks bleak. Not only have they been forced from their homes, leaving behind their possessions, but they are jobless, too.

The islands' fishermen took nearly 17 percent of Iceland's total catch in 1972. Premier

Olafur Johannesson, in a TV address last night, described the catastrophe as the worst in Iceland's history.

Einar Sigurdsson, one of the main fishing vessel and freezing plant owners, said today: "I think it is out of the question that there will be any industry in the islands this winter. We must face the fact that it is most likely that the eruption will last all this winter."

He feared the entrance to the harbor would be closed soon—which would be a long-term problem, he said. Water pipelines and power lines laid at great cost from the mainland six miles away also could be destroyed.

After the islanders' evacuation yesterday, work started today to take furniture, household goods and other possessions from abandoned homes to safety. About 300 persons remain on the island, most of them policemen, shopkeepers and officials.

Sees Hidden Costs

Newspaper in Dublin Assails Irish Hospital Sweepstakes

DUBLIN, Jan. 24 (AP).—Irish hospitals receive less than 10 percent of the value of tickets sold in their name in the Irish Sweepstakes, according to the Dublin Sunday Independent.

The newspaper based its claim on months of investigation by reporter Joe MacAnthony which included interviews with U.S. postal authorities and Canadian police.

Hospital Trusts Limited, organizers of the sweepstakes, declined to comment on the Sunday Independent story.

The sweepstakes is based on four major horse races a year—two in Britain and two in Ireland. Anyone whose ticket is drawn in connection with a horse in the race concerned wins 400 pounds—\$640. If the ticketholder's horse wins the race the prize can be as high as 50,000 pounds—\$117,500. Tickets cost one pound—\$2.35—each.

Tickets are sold in almost every country of the world. In most countries the lottery is technically illegal. The bulk of foreign funds comes from the United States and Canada.

The Sunday Independent said the law licensing the sweepstakes was "so framed as to prevent the Irish public knowing the real amount of money spent in running the scheme."

Lack of Awareness
It said in its four-page report, "Our investigations show also that the persons legally responsible for managing and controlling the sweepstakes—the Associated Hospitals Committee—are not fully aware of the true figures involved in the operation of the sweep."

The committee is composed of distinguished Irish medical practitioners and laymen. It supervises and controls the lottery while Hospital Trusts Limited does the promotion and selling of tickets.

U.S. Envoy to Moscow Goes Into Retirement

MOSCOW, Jan. 24 (AP).—Jacob D. Beam, U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union since April, 1968, left his post today to go into retirement.

Mr. Beam, 64, began his diplomatic career as a vice-consul in Geneva in 1931. He served as a deputy assistant secretary of state from 1953-57 and later was ambassador to Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Amin to Last 'Forever'—on Uganda Money

KAMPALA, Uganda, Jan. 24 (AP).—The Defense Council announced last night that a new currency would be introduced and would bear the portrait of President Idi Amin. It said of the portrait: "It is to stay forever."

The council said the currency would commemorate Gen. Amin's initiation of the "economic war" to place the economy in Ugandan hands.

The present currency, it added, bore "political emblems." The council did not say what the political emblems were. The present currency does not carry the portrait of any political figure.

Uganda Tribunal Orders Death for Seven Guerrillas

KAMPALA, Uganda, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—A military tribunal last night sentenced five men, described as guerrilla supporters of former President Milton Obote, to be publicly executed by firing squads in their home districts.

Radio Uganda said that four of the men, including a former army captain, Thomas Maseba, and a former district commissioner, Joseph Bitwar, were detained after the capture of a guerrilla training camp in the Busoga district of southeast Uganda.

The fifth man, an ex-policeman, was said to have had firearms in his possession illegally.

Today, the military tribunal sentenced two more Ugandans to be executed publicly by firing squads.

The condemned men are all alleged to be guerrilla supporters of Mr. Obote. Ugandan President Idi Amin said today that anyone suspected of engaging in guerrilla activities would be brought before the tribunal.

Dutch Premier in London

LONDON, Jan. 24 (UPI).—Dutch Premier B.W. Biesheuvel today conferred on mutual and European problems with Prime Minister Edward Heath and Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home.

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Richard & Garry Webb

There are times when your husband isn't quite himself after a business trip.



You may wonder what's so tough about a business trip. Well, your husband rushes to the Airport with a dozen projects on his mind. Tries to prepare his thoughts while coping with foreign languages, customs, money.

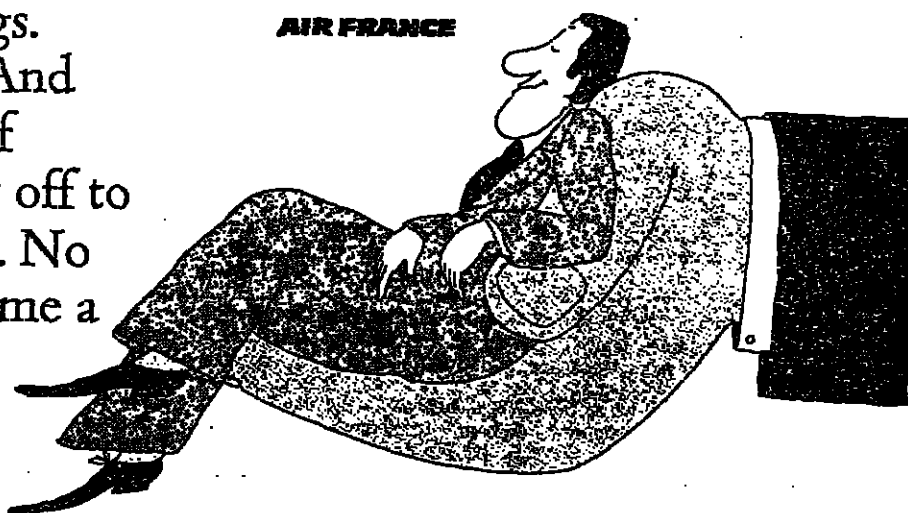
Then he faces the usual interminable meetings. Insoluble problems. And right in the middle of everything, has to fly off to still another problem. No wonder he comes home a little unnerved.

At least he has one thing going for him. Air France. We understand how difficult his life can be. So we do everything we can to make the time he spends with us as relaxed and enjoyable as possible.

That means a real consideration for his needs. Service and entertainment when he wants it. Or peace and quiet if he's trying to work.

With Air France it's simply a question of *savoir-vivre*. So that your husband comes home a little more like himself.

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MUSIC IN PARIS

The Conviction and Dedication of Two Men

By David Stevens

PARIS, Jan. 24 (UPI)—Two musicians of quite different stripes passed through town earlier this week—Karlheinz Stockhausen and Rafael Kubelick—but they have in common a total dedication and personal conviction that had a lot to do with the feverish public successes of the concerts they conducted.

With Stockhausen of course, the conviction is that of a composer and visionary in his own music. He is currently touring Western Europe with chorists of the West German Radio of Cologne, instrumentalists of the Ensemble Musique Vivante of Paris, and the American soprano Gloria Davy, giving the first performances of the latest and complete (but not necessarily definitive) version of "Momente," which was planned more than a decade ago and now runs a good two and a quarter hours in performance.

The "moments" of the title are concentrated on melody, sound and duration, and their interaction on and reflection of each other. The whole is divided into three parts, each of which is centered on one of these compositional elements. For the innocent bystander, "Momente" in performance is a more accessible work than one might think from its schematic program diagram—eventful and even theatrical, with much that fits into a standard frame of reference, and with the composer in live and precise control of proceedings.

Joyous Oratorio

The opening part, for instance, is a kind of joyous oratorio with a comprehensible text, mainly from the "Song of Songs" letters and other literary material, and with the chorus entering singing after the music has begun. There were also some less animated stretches,

mediative or soporific according to the listener, dominated by inherently uninteresting elements such as finger-snapping, hand clapping, foot-shuffling and whatnot.

The audience that packed the Théâtre de la Ville for the Sunday performance cheered the well-initiated chorus, as sure as mountain goats in rocky terrain but armed with tuning forks and pitch pipe for some blind curves; the Paris brass and percussion players, who joined mightily in some sonorous climaxes, and Miss Davy, who radiated charm and vocal poise, range and color were major elements in the evening's best moments.

Kubelick came to the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées to conduct the Orchestre de Paris for the first time, and with a solidly busy Beethoven "Pastoral" and a brilliant Bartók Concerto for Orchestra he helped the orchestra prove that it can in the right circumstance amply justify the prestige it was so generously endowed with.

The Czech-born conductor, who officially becomes musical director of the Metropolitan Opera next season, is a gentle giant of a man who brings his own kind of holy fire to the business of interpreting. He seems to move through the music with large strides, letting details arrange themselves. That they did attests both to the high qualities of the orchestra and detail of the rehearsal.

The tricky and humorous "game of pairs" of the second movement of the Concerto for Orchestra came off with exhilarating moor and precision, with the pairs of woodwind and brass players clanking in their exposed passages, and with the presto finale bringing them to an exciting conclusion.

PARIS FASHION

Off-Pink, Pleats, Ensembles: The Story at the Collections

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, Jan. 24—There's no doubt about it. Off-pink had become the big spring color by the end of the third day of the Paris fashion collections. Off-white is a runner-up and in Rome, of course, Valentino is pushing off-mauve for both coats and dresses. It's a safe bet this season that any color is better off than on.

Pleats are everywhere, whether box, accordion, knife, uppressed

or stitched. The most important story, though, and thank goodness there is one, is the ensemble, meaning a coat and a dress that are designed to live happily together forever after. Though shoppers snubbed both the cloth coat and the little dress this winter, fashion designers figure that a double is better than two singles, and they may be right. The ensemble typifies the elegant thrills and women have always liked it for being a complete package, like a TV dinner, with no more shopping around needed. Actually, the ensemble is no flash in the Paris pan. Fabric samples show that the mills are loaded with harmonizing wools and prints and manufacturers are betting on them heavily.

Arts Agenda

The first performance of a new ballet, "Amelia," with a score by the American composer, Stanley Weiner, and choreography by Jeanne Brabants, based on a story by Carson McCullers, is scheduled for Jan. 27 by the Ballet of Flanders in Antwerp. Weiner's new trio for flute, violin and piano had its first performance Jan. 19 in Brussels, with the composer as violinist.

The American composer and pianist, Stanley Blackwood will give a piano recital Feb. 6 at the Salle Gaveau in Paris, with a program that includes Stravinsky's Sonata (1924), Beethoven's Opus 101 and Charles Ives's "Concord" sonata.

The Orchestre de Paris will commemorate the 10th anniversary of the death of Francis Poulenc with a series of concerts Jan. 30 at the Odéon, Jan. 31 and Feb. 3 at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées and Feb. 1 at the Théâtre de la Ville under Georges Prêtre. The soprano Mirella Freni and the pianist Pascal Roge and Bruno Rigutto will be soloists.

The violinist Henryk Szeryng, accompanied by Sylvie Mercier at the piano, will give a recital Jan. 29 at the Cercle Interallié in Paris for the benefit of the American Hospital of Paris. The program will include works by Leclair, Debussy and Franck. Tickets are available through the American Hospital's Comité du Gala, c/o Mrs. John Ducey, 21 Rue de Marignan, 75008, Paris.

Emmanuel Ungaro, the painter-dressmaker of the Paris of the 1960s, used to show independent coats, but now even his latest raincoat has its soul mate in a pleated dress. Almost all the coat fabrics in his new collection are slightly rough and fascinating to the fingers, such as raw silk, natural linen, shantung and textured wool, while the dresses are smooth silks. Though . . . is famous for prints, there are only two this time, one off-pink and another off-blue. They are larger and less geometric than the busy little prints that are just, but definitely going out of fashion.

Ungaro dreams of the twenties with dresses that have long pleated tops over short pleated skirts. On one of them a tight band spans what has long ago been declared a disaster area, a woman's mid-hip line. No thank you, Ungaro. Life is too short to get back into those air-tight elastic girdles again.

"A designer has to exaggerate to put over an idea. I wanted to create a mood," Ungaro says. He goes all the way with even those little pleated caps trimmed with a single off-pink rose that you see in the old fashion photographs.



Ungaro's pleated white dress.

Actually the hip band comes off well enough when it's loose enough just to skim the hips without stopping, and he sometimes shows it that way. Two of his most successful costumes are the first off-pink raw silk and the double-faced white wool over what is probably the loveliest pleated white crepe in town.

Ungaro pleats everything, from dress sleeves to overbores. The chic customers who count on him will love the overall softness and voluptuousness of his look.

Philippe Venet has gone all-out for the ensemble in the best all-around collection he has ever turned out. Trained as a coat designer, it's natural that his coats are always the most important half of the partnership, but the dresses play a much better second fiddle than usual this time.

He has designed enough different coats to fill a book. There are cardigan coats with no collars; coats with a new sleeve that's set in at the front and loose in back; full coats, high-waisted coats seven-eighths coats with the skirts showing and, well, you name them.

Venet carries the ensemble idea right into evening with

short, drawstring waist jackets over short little men's jerseys, dresses such as the black and the crossed-shoulder strap jacket or the short-sleeved taupe jacket all expressed pleats. One battle jacket cover gear jacket. Venet uses tropical bird prints in short over shirts just below the waist to make them lie flat. With candy-striped red and blue organdies, both short and long, have their own coats too.

Venet is designing both jewelry and shoes for the first time.

Fatou has a little of everything that's new in Paris, sometimes too much of it. It must be a surprise, because the audience was lapping it all like cream. Even the rumpled white dotted Swiss evening jacket looked like an old-fashioned feather bed and the black knicker worn with a gold sequin skirt and platform-soled, high-heeled shoes.

The story is that Goma left after nine years there for the new designer, is Angelo Tazal, once of Seventh Avenue and more recently of Caracalla, Princess Caracciola's house in Rome. Nobody knows quite what to blame for the current craze.

Waverley Root: Perils of Being a Capercaillie

LOVE can be fatal to other animals than man; one of its victims is the capercaillie of the Bavarian and Austrian Alps, in whose case the blandishments of Cupid are abetted by the treachery of man. During the season when he has his wits about him, the capercaillie is one of the most invulnerable of game birds. Extremely timid, he is rarely seen, for he hides in the depths of the woods and emerges into the open only in the high mountains which he shares with the chamois, where there is no cover for the stalker. The capercaillie's sharp eyes can spy a moving hunter before he can get into shooting range, and he is off with powerful strokes of the strong wings which make him a remarkably swift flyer.

But in April and May the ineffectual designs of nature cause him to relax vigilance. A polygamous animal, he clucks his mating call to attract a circle of hens, before whom he struts and parades; then, flying to the top of the tallest tree, he trumpets a strident challenge to rivals. If any other cocks respond, he fights them in the presence of the hens to establish his right to the harem. Sportsmen of all countries refrain from shooting the capercaillie during his nuptial performances on the ground; it is shamefully easy.

Sporting Chance
Germans and Austrians, however, are not above taking advantage of another defenseless moment during the courting performance. When a high-perched capercaillie gives voice from his lofty limb, he stretches out his neck to its full limit and closes his eyes. Stalkers move up foot by foot during the blind moments until they are within range; then they wait for him to shut his eyes and crow again, and fire. An ancient rite follows. A pine twig is put in the dead bird's mouth for the "last supper," and another is dipped in its blood and given to the man who shot it to tuck in his husband. This suggests a prophylactic rite, and indeed, considering the circumstances in which the bird is slain, apologies would seem to be in order.

The Teutonic tactics are disdained in Scotland, where the birds live in more accessible habitats. There beaters drive them from the woods over the moors. They have a sporting chance of escaping; it takes a swift gun to bring down a capercaillie bursting from the woods before he is out of range. Scots may get fewer birds, but they enjoy better eating. Hunting the capercaillie in the late summer and fall, they bag birds tasty from their spring and summer fare of wild fruit, bilberries and succulent leaves. The Teutonic hunters bring down game which since the first heavy snowfalls of the preceding winter have been feeding exclusively on pine needles, cones and seeds. The flesh has acquired a disagreeable turpentine-like flavor, but it can be partly neutralized by soaking the

bird for several hours in milk (cream is even better), though never completely eradicated.

Killed according to the Scottish rite, the capercaillie is one of the most delicious game birds imaginable, some would say unmitigatedly so. The meat is delicious, delicate meat tastes like pheasant, but is finer and whiter. Man has been eating capercaillie for a long time. Its bones have been found in kitchen middens in Denmark and Aquitania dated at 10,000 years ago.

The luciousness of the capercaillie accounted for an attempt to introduce it into the United States in 1853, when birds were released in Rhode Island, Maine and Michigan. In two years they had all disappeared. In Scotland, where at one time all of them had been killed off, no doubt before the present chivalric rules for capercaillie hunting had been devised, the woods were restocked with birds from the Continent, and in this propitious environment multiplied until Scotland again has a good supply of them.

Ad Ban Is Sought On Small Cigars

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission recommended to Congress yesterday that the term "cigarette" be redefined under the law pertaining to advertising and labeling to include "small cigars."

If enacted, the change would ban advertising for small cigars from radio and television. Cigarette advertising is now banned. The FTC also recommended that the health warning now required on cigarette packages and in cigarette advertising include mention of diseases associated with smoking.

The FTC said that it had tested 25 varieties of small cigars and found that 22 varieties had a tar and nicotine content within the range of domestic cigarettes, 1 to 35 milligrams of tar per cigarette and 0.1 to 2.4 milligrams of nicotine.

The capercaillie is a member of the grouse family, of which there are 20 genera in all, six native to North America and four to Eurasia, of which two are capercaillies. These are *Tetrao tetrix*, the Siberian capercaillie, and *Tetrao urogallus*, which is still fairly abundant in pine

forests and mountainous areas, Lapland, Poland, Hungary, Austrian Alps, Germany, Bavarian Alps, the Black Forest and the wooded mountains (banks of the Rhine), France (where it is rarer but found in the Ardennes, the Vosges and the Alps) and both the French and Spanish Pyrenees. An admirer of cool climates, the bird is found south of the Pyrenees, like all the grouse, exists only in the Northern Hemisphere.

Capercaillie, also spelled capercaillie, comes from the Scottish Gaelic *capbar coille*, cock of the woods, another name by which it is known in English, along with mountain cock and wood grouse. These names are apt, for the capercaillie always lives in pine woods, which provide its food over the winter, and also in the mountains.

French name, *coq de bruyère*, heather cock, is misleading. The bird is sometimes found in heather country, for instance in Scotland, only when pine woods border the moors; the capercaillie can't stand without heather, but without evergreens. The French also confuse the nomenclature when they use the terms *coq de bruyère*, which is a mountain capercaillie, *Tetrao urogallus*, and *coq de bruyère*, which is a capercaillie, but the black grouse (*Lagopus tetrix*). The German name for the bird is *Auerhahn*.

(C) 1973 by Waverley Root. From a book to be published by Simon and Schuster, entitled "Food, An Informal Dictionary."

Pinky Is Appointed French Ombudsman

PARIS, Jan. 24 (UPI)—French government today named an ombudsman, a high official whom citizens can take complaints about injustices. The post, previously an office not open to women, went to a woman, Premier Andre Pinay, 62. He will be called *médiateur*.

TO HEIRS
The estate of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith, deceased, is being sold by the executor, J. H. Smith, at the residence of the executor, 1234 Main St., New York, N.Y. 10001. The sale will be held on Thursday, Jan. 25, 1973, at 10:00 A.M.

U.S. Seeks Trade Link With Monetary Parley

PARIS, Jan. 24 (AP-DJ).—U.S. officials are trying to get agreement on their bid for a link between the monetary talks in Paris and the future trade talks in Geneva.

The draft of a proposed letter from the International Monetary Fund's Committee of 20 to the Geneva-based General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade has been submitted to the C-20 meeting in Paris, U.S. sources confirmed.

The matter probably is too controversial for the deputy-level delegates in Paris to decide this week, however, so no decision is likely until the ministerial-level C-20 meeting in March in Washington.

Defending their proposal, U.S. officials argue that they want to find, "common ground" between their own view favoring a close link between monetary and trade talks and the view of some European countries that the two should be kept separate.

The proposed letter is a way of saying "let's concentrate on the monetary side for the time being," except in areas of obvious overlap "without forgetting" about the trade aspects, a U.S. strategist explains.

Connection Seen
In the U.S. view, trade talks aimed at reducing specific tariffs and non-tariff barriers are of interest to the monetary negotiators in only a very general way. But at the "other extreme" are trade issues intimately connected with monetary questions, they say, such as when surpluses against imports or import liberalization measures would be applied instead of currency exchange rate changes as part of a balance of payments "adjustment process."

In between these extremes, they say, would be the bearing that a "general code of conduct" for trade has on monetary relationships. The developing countries generally support the U.S. approach on this, insiders say, enhancing chances that the principle, at least, will be approved by the 20 ministers at the end of the month.

The link sought by the United States with GATT would be "somewhere between communication and coordination," an American aide says. A GATT observer is present at the C-20 deputy meeting so that the aim obviously is for higher-level contact and concern.

Funding Feature
The time element of the proposed "letter to GATT" is puzzling to some observers. The United States wants a report from GATT before the C-20 turns in its proposals to the annual IMF meeting in September. But the GATT negotiations are expected to start only in September.

Thus, any report from GATT on the progress towards new trade rules "is going to be a very short letter," one diplomatic source comments. The best that could be hoped for, U.S. sources concede, would be a report from GATT's preparatory committee on the "pattern" that actual trade negotiations are likely to follow.

"It won't be easy" to determine this by September, a U.S. aide admits.

Another implication of the "letter to GATT" strategy is that the United States expects the monetary negotiations at the C-20 deputy level to be continuing well beyond the IMF annual meeting.

Majority Stake By Mannesmann In Demag Sure
DUSSELDORF, Jan. 24 (AP-DJ).—Mannesmann AG is assured of at least 51 percent of the shares of Demag AG, a major West German machinery company, Mannesmann chairman Regin Overbeck said today.

Mr. Overbeck said Mannesmann had bought a 31 percent interest in Demag on stock exchange at a cost of less than 200 million marks.

In addition, he said, agreement has been reached with a number of Demag shareholders that will allow Mannesmann to acquire the majority of Demag's 171-million-mark stock.

Abu Dhabi Plans to Pay \$152 Million to Firms
ABU DHABI, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—Abu Dhabi will pay oil companies operating here \$152 million for a 25 percent share in their Abu Dhabi operations with effect from mid-January, it was announced here today.

Petroleum and Industry Minister Mansur al Otaibi said this compensation would be paid from increased oil revenue—resulting from the participation agreement—totaling \$200 million over the next three years.

In 1971, the last year for which full figures are available, Abu Dhabi's oil income was about \$180 million.

LOANS TO HEIRS
On Estate Trusts Remainder Interests in trusts purchased Allied Investment & Trust Corp., 1320 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102. Tel. (215) LO 7-1224.

U.S. Economy In Time of Peace

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP-DJ).—Peace in Vietnam will mean a bit more prosperity in the United States.

There will be no lurch from a wartime economy to a peacetime economy—a gradual shift has already taken place. There will be no flood of frustrated jobseekers home from the war—most of the survivors are already home, and most have found jobs. There will be no dangerous inflation as joyous Americans go on buying sprees—the people are not so joyous, and they have been buying at high levels for some time anyway.

But there will be a continued and controlled strengthening of the economy. Spending by businesses and consumers will continue to pick up. Defense spending will continue at about the present levels and might even increase a bit. "The Vietnam peace dividend has (already) been paid in full," one Pentagon official says. The stock market is likely to soar, though not necessarily right away. And the general relief among the people that the war is finally over should bring a psychological lift to almost every nook and cranny of the economy. That is the nearly unanimous consensus of businessmen and economists interviewed by reporters yesterday after it became apparent that peace was really at hand.

Not a Major Development
"I don't think from an economic point of view it's a major development," says Hendrik Houthakker, Harvard professor of economics and a former member of President Nixon's Council of Economic Advisors. "The economic significance of the war in Vietnam has been rather small."

Most people agree. The economy has been concerned with other things of late—with Phase 2 and Phase 3, with interest rates and money supplies, with inflation and deficits. To the people who worry about the economy above all else, the war had become rather insignificant. They say they had "discounted" the end of the war.

But can peace really be discounted? "There seems to be a tendency to equate the event with a dividend boost," Alan Abelson, the Barrons columnist, wrote this week. "But we hold to the notion that the impact (on the stock market) might be a bit more profound." And, indeed, most people think you cannot discount the impact of peace on either the economy or the market.

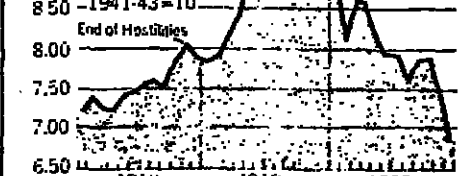
"Peace has already been discounted 30 times," says William H. Gassett, economist for the Boston and Howard group of mutual funds in Boston. But he adds, "It has been a long time since we have been operating under a peacetime economy, and there should be some psychological lift."

One thing is certain. The defense establishment is not going to disappear overnight or ever. The Vietnam cease-fire will not bring any cuts in military budgets, top Pentagon people say. The savings resulting from the cease-fire will be used to replenish depleted war stocks, modernize weapons systems, increase military pay and get the remaining GIs home. Inflation, too, will take a bit of the savings.

In fact, indications are that the fiscal 1974 budget that President Nixon will send to Congress Monday will call for Pentagon spending of more than \$80 billion—up a bit from the \$76.5 billion estimated for the fiscal year ending this June 30.

Though money will continue to go overseas, Henry Kissinger probably will not. And that is good for the stock market, some people think. "Formal ending of the war should permit the

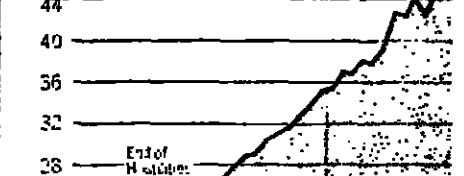
AFTER WORLD WAR I



AFTER WORLD WAR II



AFTER KOREAN ARMISTICE



Market uptrends have followed the peace after previous wars. But now investors are concerned about inflation, and a gain in stocks might take longer to appear.

market to concentrate on values and get away from schizophrenic, speculative reactions to Henry Kissinger's travels. And the values are clearly attractive," says Robert V. Roosa, a partner in Brown Bros. Harriman.

Most stock-market economists think peace is of long-range significance for the market. Some believe the immediate effect will be slight, if only because it has been so long in coming.

"Longer-term, it's great," says A. Gary Shilling, economist at White, Weld. "It will mean more emphasis on the private sector, and a politically more conservative approach. But the immediate impact for the market is zero."

Briskly expanding business, worrisome, but not dangerous, inflation, declining unemployment, rising profits and climbing personal incomes—all this was predicted for 1973, even before peace seemed truly imminent. But now the forecasters are more confident in their predictions.

Paul Orefice, financial vice-president of Dow Chemical, says the end of the war will "remove a major cause of inflation," and others agree that war spurs an inflation psychology, if not actual inflation. And, adds a spokesman for General Motors, "In the long run, peace is always better for business."

Exxon Earnings Rise 0.9 Percent in Year

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (NYT).—Exxon Corp., formerly named Standard Oil of New Jersey, or Esso, had a 0.9 percent gain in net income in the final quarter and a 0.9 percent advance for the entire year.

Exxon's chairman, J. K. Jamieson, said the year's earnings had been hurt by a continued increase in taxes and operating costs, which had been only partly recovered in the prices of petroleum products.

Fourth Quarter: 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 491.0 435.56
Profits (millions)... 2.19 1.94
Per Share... 6.83 6.77

Year: 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 22,896.0 21,063.0
Profits (millions)... 1,530.0 1,516.56
Per Share... 6.83 6.77

Fourth Quarter: 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 10.82 10.82
Profits (millions)... 0.06 0.06
Per Share... 0.06 0.06

Year: 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 438.5 451.5
Profits (millions)... 38.1 22.8
Per Share... 1.08 0.88

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Despite Peace, N.Y. Stocks Slump

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (NYT).—Stock prices plunged today in their biggest loss in nearly 18 months as assorted economic worries outweighed the agreement to end the Vietnam war.

On the surface, the market's action posed a striking paradox, inasmuch as the war had proved its overriding concern since the mid-1960s.

The Dow Jones industrial average tumbled 14.07 to 1,004.58, finishing at its poorest level of a busy but dispirited session on the New York Stock Exchange.

It was the biggest market break since the Dow plummeted 14.89 on Aug. 3, 1971, during the dreary days shortly before President Nixon ordered his wage-price freeze that sent stock prices into a rally.

This morning, the market rose during the first half hour of trading. This was in response to the President's announcement last night of the initiating of a cease-fire agreement to take effect on Saturday in Vietnam.

But once the initial burst of overnight buy orders had been accommodated, prices began to drop steadily. There was no meaningful recovery attempt as volume climbed to 20.87 million shares from yesterday's 19.06 million.

Although Wall Street welcomed the Vietnam cease-fire, the winding down of the war had been factored into the market's action since last autumn. When the news finally came, it had been

Nixon's Phase 3 Upsets Investors

essentially discounted as a bullish market factor.

The major peace rally actually began in mid-October, with the Dow Industrials at the 921 level. The anticipation of peace, together with President Nixon's reelection and the unfolding strength of the domestic economy, fueled a sustained and dramatic rise in stock prices. The Dow boomed through the 1,000 level and—exactly two weeks ago—finished at a record reading of 1,061.70.

On that same day, Mr. Nixon surprised the financial community—and the nation—with his Phase 3 economic program. After an initial flurry of higher prices, uncertainty followed.

The worries set into motion by Phase 3 have pressed upon stock prices consistently during the last two weeks. Many analysts point to the possibility of a faster inflation pace. Other observers, noting the continuing rise in money rates, believe an increase in the prime lending rate—probably to 6 1/4 percent from the present 6 percent—could be announced by some banks as early as Friday.

Stock exchanges will remain closed tomorrow in observance of the national day of mourning for former President Lyndon B. Johnson, who died Monday.

American Telephone & Telegraph was the most actively traded issue on NYSE, closing at 53, up 1/8. Trading in the issue included

a block of 500,000 shares at 53. General Battery fell 1 1/8 to 26 1/8 after an opening delayed by an influx of orders.

The American Stock Exchange index fell 17 to 26.01. Declining issues outnumbered advances 708 to 345, with 287 unchanged. Volume rose to 4.3 million shares from 3.87 million yesterday.

Goods Orders In U.S. Drop

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—New orders for durable goods fell 2 percent, or \$740 million, to \$36.9 billion in December, the Commerce Department reported today. This followed a 2.3 percent increase in new orders in November.

Shipments of durable goods declined by 1.5 percent, or \$50 million, to \$36.2 billion in the month following a 1.8 percent gain in November.

Unfilled orders of durable goods increased 0.8 percent, or \$680 million, to \$80.7 billion in December. This followed a 1.1 percent increase in November.

The department said the decline in new orders was mainly in transportation equipment, a drop of \$475 million, and in the machinery industries, which fell \$185 million from the previous month.

The increase in unfilled orders was due mainly to a \$565-million increase in the machinery industries.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Thyssen to Pay Same Dividend

August Thyssen Hütte plans to pay an unchanged 7 percent dividend for the year ended Sept. 30. Thyssen says it was able to show a roughly unchanged balance-sheet surplus of about 70 million marks for last year despite a further deterioration in profits. This largely reflected writing up the value of fixed assets and a reduction in the amount set aside to cover risks relating to trade debtors. The company gave no precise indication as to its net profit in 1971/1972. The previous year consolidated group net earnings totaled 62.6 million marks and those of the parent company 58.8 million.

French Firm Eyes Fairchild Unit

Thomson-CSF is discussing with Fairchild Camera & Instrument the purchase of Fairchild's Dumont tubes division. Thomson adds, however, it is also considering other means of increasing its penetration of the U.S. color cathode tube market. The company says that the tubes, having two-base color rather than the three of color television tubes, are aimed at the market for aircraft and radar equipment.

Arbed Net Hits Break-Even Point

Arbed's Réunies de Burbach-Rich-Dudelange (Arbed) says profits fell to almost break-even point last year after a net profit of 442 million francs.

In 1971. The company told its annual staff meeting, however, it expects profit to improve this year. Investments last year were near the 1971 level of 2.5 billion francs, almost all of which were used for Luxembourg factories. Investments this year are likely to reach 2.7 billion francs, of which 2.4 billion will be utilized in Luxembourg.

Renault Turnover Increases

The French state-owned Renault car company says pre-tax turnover in 1972 rose to 14.3 billion francs from 11.8 billion francs in 1971. Net and full revenue figures were not given. The company says its total output of cars and commercial vehicles rose 12.3 percent to 1.3 million. Although exports to West Germany stagnated last year it still remains Renault's largest foreign outlet with about 150,000 units, accounting for 7 percent of the German market.

Japanese Seek Sumatra Oil Stake

Mitsubishi Petroleum is interested in acquiring a 20 percent stake in oil concessions held by PT. Indosat, 52 in Sumatra, oil industry sources report. However, the acquisition of the stake depends on whether Sun Oil Corp. of the United States, which already holds a 30 percent stake in the concessions, decides to take up an option for a further 20 percent before this option expires in mid-February.

These securities have been privately placed and this announcement appears as a matter of record only. Interest exempt, in the opinion of Bond Counsel, from present United States of America Federal income taxes except when held by a substantial user. Also exempt from State of Delaware income taxes.

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Amsterdam, January 25th, 1973

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High Low Div. in \$	Div. in \$	100s.	P/E	High Low Last Chg%	High Low Div. in \$	Div. in \$	100s.	P/E	High Low Last Chg%	High Low Div. in \$	Div. in \$	100s.	P/E	High Low Last Chg%	Ch

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(Continued on next page.)

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Trading

(Continued on next page)

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854	1811	2280	3081	3842	4574	5379	6191	6941	7620	8346	9338	10081	10909	11644	12489	13311	14139	14924
855	1815	2290	3088	3846	4604	5385	6199	6947	7664	8385	9340	10089	10918	11656	12501	13322	14154	14983
856	1820	2291	3093	3847	4607	5399	6240	6948	7716	8376	9341	10092	10926	11573	12506	13363	14186	14956

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—1972-73— Stocks and Sta. Net										—1972-73— Stocks and Sta. Net									
High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last.	Ch'ge	High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last.	Ch'ge
73 1/2	72 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	12	73 1/2	72 1/2	1 1/2	100	73 1/2	72 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	12	73 1/2	72 1/2	1 1/2	100

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7% 7% 7% 7%
10 10 10
17% 17% 17% 17%
31% 31% 31% 31%
14% 14% 14% 14%

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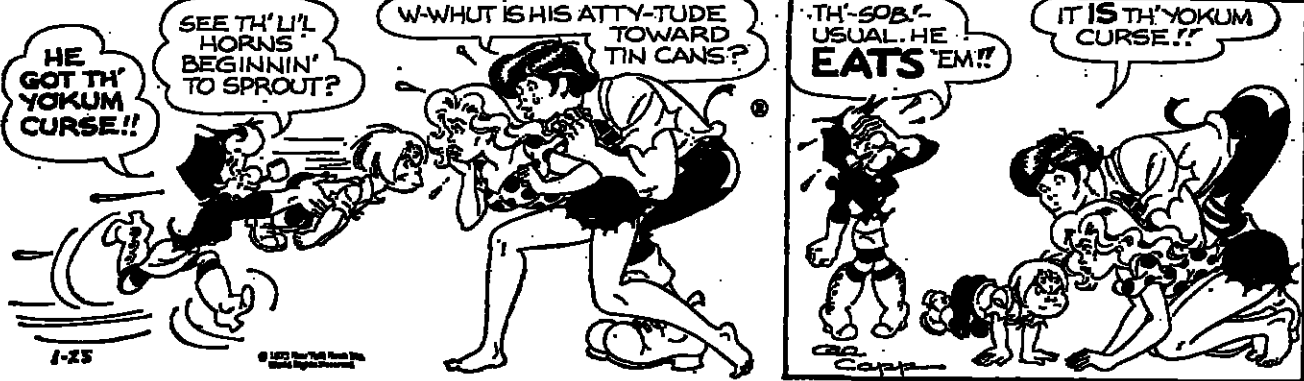
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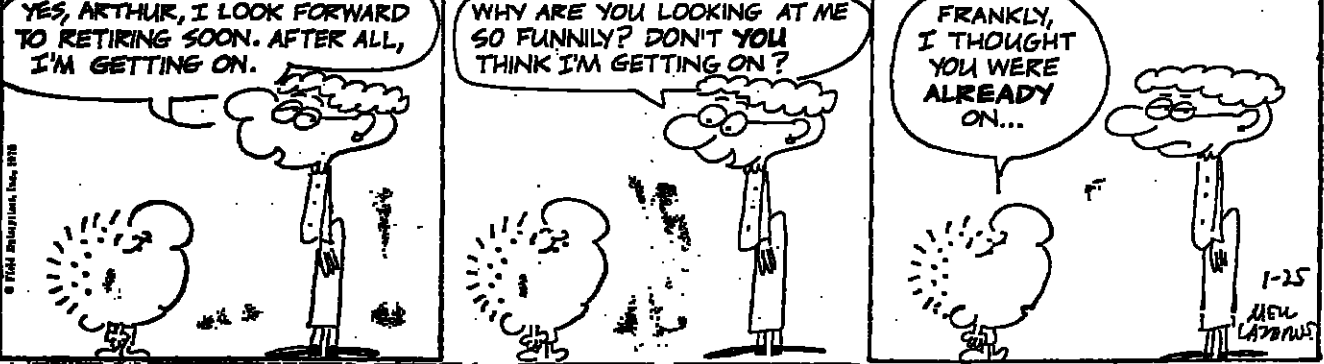
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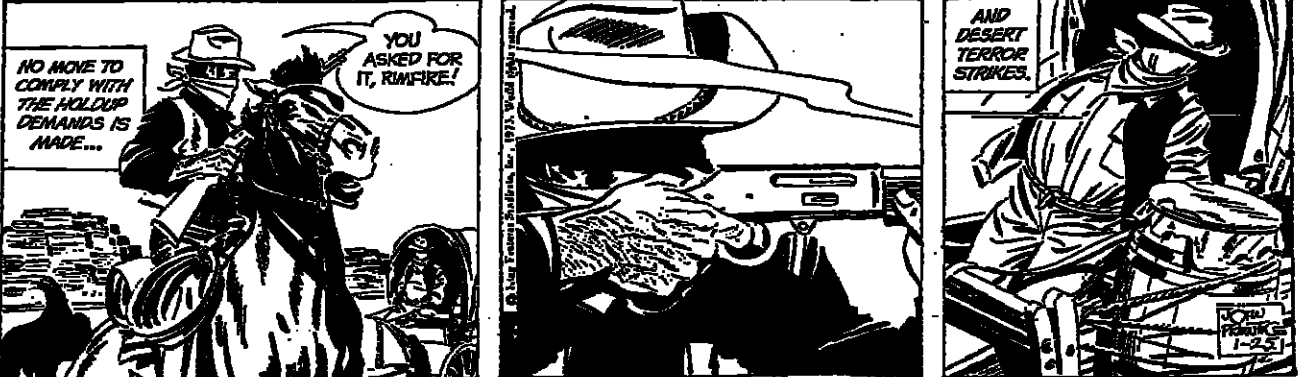
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

East's well-judged defense on the diagrammed deal took full advantage of a planning error by the declarer.

A normal sequence carried South to three no-trump after he had bid hearts and his partner had shown the minor suits. West naturally led a spade, and the ten won in the closed hand. At this point South should have developed clubs immediately. This would have given him eight sure tricks, with a ninth to come in due course from one of the red suits. But he could see no harm in taking the diamond finesse at this point, hoping for an overtrick. The sequel showed him.

When East won with the diamond queen his obvious move was to return a spade, hoping to find that his partner had led from A-J-9-x-x. But in that case South would surely have attacked clubs at once: The diamond finesse suggested a man who was not afraid of spades.

NORTH (D)
♠ K7
♥ Q3
♦ AK964
♣ J776
WEST
♠ J9643
♥ A2
♦ 8753
♣ 84
EAST
♠ 852
♥ Q8085
♦ Q2
♣ A532
SOUTH
♠ AQ10
♥ J9764
♦ J10
♣ K109

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding: North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♥ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 2 N.T. Pass
3 N.T. Pass Pass
West led the spade four.

On this reasoning, East concluded that the one high card his partner was likely to have was not the spade ace but the heart ace. And if in addition West held the heart jack of the heart nine, the contract could be beaten by straightforward means. So East shifted to the heart five, and West duly produced the ace and returned the deuce. East won with the king and returned the eight, for two good reasons. It was still possible that West held the jack or the nine of hearts; for it would be wrong to waste a significant card under dummy's queen. The return of the nine by West from A-9-2, for example, would be an error if East's hearts were K-10-x-x without the eight.

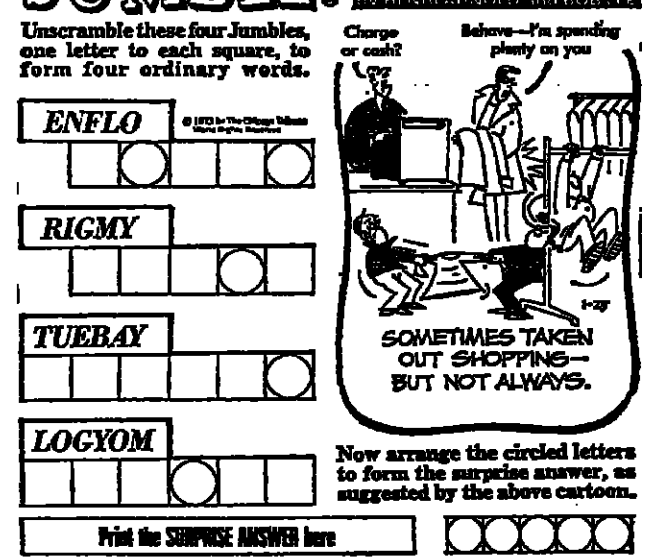
The second reason was that the play of the heart eight was the only way to give South a chance to go wrong if he did hold all the remaining hearts. The declarer had to decide who held the ten, and had no sure indication. He guessed wrongly by putting up the jack, and East had the heart ten as the setting trick when he gained the lead later with the club ace.

Solution to Previous Puzzle
JOSH HIS AND
TINNY HUM SEER
BEACHBUMMY TACO
SIST ROME AREAS
BOZO AERIALS
AIRBOY ESPYRIP
VIBES ESPYRIP
TICED ESSEX EELS
DELL AQUA BAWNS
ENSUES ESSAY
REWRITE AIRE
ATRIIP ABLE FOE
BAEZ SKILLFULLY
APSE HIRE TROPE
TET SPY NEED

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE that scrambled word game



BOOKS

THE QUEST FOR MIND
Piaget, Lévi-Strauss, and the Structuralist Movement
By Howard Gardner. Knopf, 276 pps. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THESE days everybody is talking about structuralism, which may be approximately defined as the belief in the search for and the study of "structures" in human behavior and institutions. It's very trendy. There is a school of literary criticism built on its precepts, led by the able critic Roland Barthes. Structuralism has been judged to have deep political implications, and was one target of the left—on the grounds that anyone willing to study structures was thereby admitting their permanence—during the May, 1968, student uprisings in France. To some, structuralism suggests the blueprint for the future of the social sciences; to others, it is a fashionable tool for instantly analyzing James Bond movies, comic strips and casual social encounters.

Yet while everybody talks about it, few people understand precisely what it is; or so believes Howard Gardner, a Harvard-trained developmental psychologist. So Mr. Gardner has written "The Quest for Mind: Piaget, Lévi-Strauss, and the Structuralist Movement" in order to repair the "existing imbalance" between a vague familiarity with structuralism's applications and a critical understanding of its principles "by focusing in depth on the most seminal figures in the structuralist camp."

Has he succeeded in this aim? I think that on the whole he has. For even if a single reader doesn't lead one down the royal road to the heart of an intuitive understanding, it at least provides several side avenues of approach to the borders of comprehension. And one comes away from the book with a far better knowledge of the terrain than one started with.

One comes away, for instance, with Mr. Gardner's helpful step-by-step elucidation of the work of these two thinkers. We first meet the brilliant and prolific Jean Piaget as a precocious adolescent reading Bergson and writing a novel while recovering from nervous exhaustion (an identity crisis?) in the Swiss Alps. From there we follow his career as he evolves his famous theories of childhood development, which in turn were based on his startling discovery—"so simple, said Einstein upon learning it, that only a genius could think of it"—that "the young child was neither 'dumber' nor just a few steps behind the older one; rather, he thought about things in a wholly different way, possessing a distinctive conception of the world that was manifested in every application of his reasoning power."

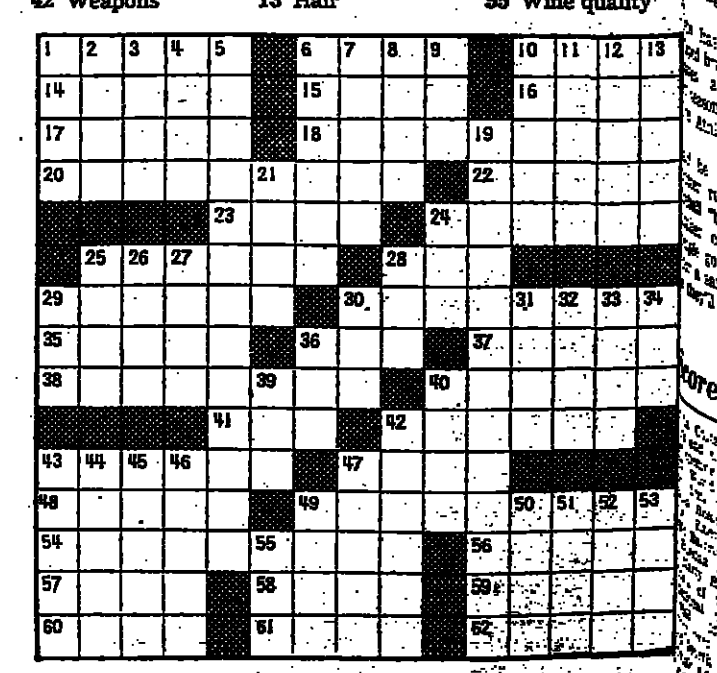
We first meet Claude Lévi-Strauss "in a semi-delirious state"

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a staff book critic at The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will W.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| ACROSS | 43 Stormy bird | 19 Pierre's love |
| 1 Short | 47 Go-getter | 21 False rose fruit |
| 6 Engrossed | 48 Triple-Crown horse | 24 Pussy-cat's friend |
| 10 Whole component | 49 Lowering | 26 Punner's goal |
| 14 Starr | 54 V.I.P. vehicle | 28 In contact with |
| 15 Word with glades or green | 56 Part of U.S.A. | 27 Read, in France |
| 16 From a distance | 57 Ardor | 28 Like: Suffix |
| 17 Position | 58 Newt: Var. | 29 Assault boat |
| 18 Resembling a leaf | 59 Use one's neck | 30 Letter |
| 20 Arrives | 60 Dry | 31 Tribesman of Nepal |
| 22 After, in Nice | 61 Taxis | 32 French lodging |
| 23 Troubles | 62 Allen | 33 God of love |
| 24 Preoccupy | 1 Vaunt | 34 Japanese coin |
| 25 Tiny Tim's flowers | 2 Miff | 36 Jagged line |
| 28 "no man anything..." | 3 "Her heart wasn't on" | 38 Kinsman: Abbr. |
| 29 Rabbits | 4 Incites, with "on" | 40 Row |
| 30 Communities | 5 Forest near Paris | 42 —Thesaurus |
| 35 Said | 6 Discourages | 43 Natives of Loda |
| 36 British letter | 7 Claims | 44 Zola |
| 37 French river | 8 Sneaky name | 45 Daughter of David |
| 38 Holy Week ceremony | 9 Tin coin of Malay | 46 Arles's river |
| 40 German | 10 Insect feelers | 47 Star in Cygnus |
| 41 Triangle side | 11 Blazing | 49 Singer |
| 42 Weapons | 12 Roués | 50 Stretched fold |
| | 13 Hair | 51 Biblical city |
| | | 52 Zola novel |
| | | 53 Campbell |
| | | 55 Wine quality |



مكتبة النهر

Champion Says He Hasn't Changed

Foreman Wins Following and Confidence

By Red Smith

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 24 (UPI)—Sergeant Shriver, Democratic candidate for vice-president of the United States last November, was fighting with a dozen reporters when George Foreman appeared on the far side of a swimming pool. In five rounds, Shriver was alone except for Barney Nagler, of the *Race Point*.

"You've been deserted by the people," Shriver said, rising to the crowd.

"Not for the first time," Shriver said. He too, got up, and stood behind Foreman when the heavyweight champion of the world took a seat at a table facing the press. They are, and Shriver had rejoined on Monday night when George

pounded Joe Frazier to the floor six times in four and a half minutes, detaching Joe from the title. It's good to be with a winner now and then.

"I felt pretty good waking up this morning," Foreman said. "I thought it'd feel different but it's the same old George."

Old George Different. The same old George didn't look or sound quite the same. As challenger for the title he had walked erect and talked with every appearance of confidence but now there was a new assurance about him, an attitude of command and even a touch of arrogance. "Okay," he told the world press, "if you have any questions you can direct 'em to me so we only have to say 'em once.' When several voices rose at once,

he rapped sharply for order. "You want to fight, you should be on the card last night."

"What do you bring that up for?" he demanded with annoyance when Henry Barnett, a lawyer from Washington, D.C., representing his manager, Dick Sadler, rose to repudiate some vaguely described paper Sadler had signed committing Foreman to a title defense in Houston. "I want to answer questions and get out of here."

"Right now I've got no plans for a title defense as yet," the new champion said. "I been training for three months and I haven't seen my family. I'm not looking for anybody. I'm the champion and they got to challenge me."

He said that after joining his wife Adrienne and Michi, the two-week-old daughter, he has never seen—she is in Minneapolis—he would like to "travel around and let the kids on street corners see the new champion."

George said that before Arthur Mercante, the referee, stopped the fight, he (Foreman) had suggested to Frazier's manager, Yusef Durham, that he intervene.

"About just before that last knockdown," he said, "Frazier was looking for help. I couldn't help him, I was too busy. I looked at the corner—he stretched out a long arm as though pointing at Durham—"you better stop it." He said: "You reckon?"

Of his swift and generally unexpected victory he said, "It was quick but it wasn't easy because I was fighting one of the greatest fighters there ever was. He beat everybody I was fortunate to land some of the punches I'd been practicing. No, I wasn't surprised it was so quick. I told some guys out in California there's no way Frazier can hurt me. I'd look at myself in the mirror and say: 'There's no way. Hell have to tip-toe through the tulips.'"

The inevitable question—had Muhammad Ali taken something out of the champion back in 1971?—annoyed Foreman. "If Frazier had lost something he wouldn't be heavyweight champion of the world," he said. "What're you tryin' to say—that I fought a little girl or something?"

He rejected a suggestion that it had been reckless of him to throw right hands as early as he did. "I am the boss," he said. "I been knocking guys out in two-three rounds. Frazier wasn't no different except he was the champion."

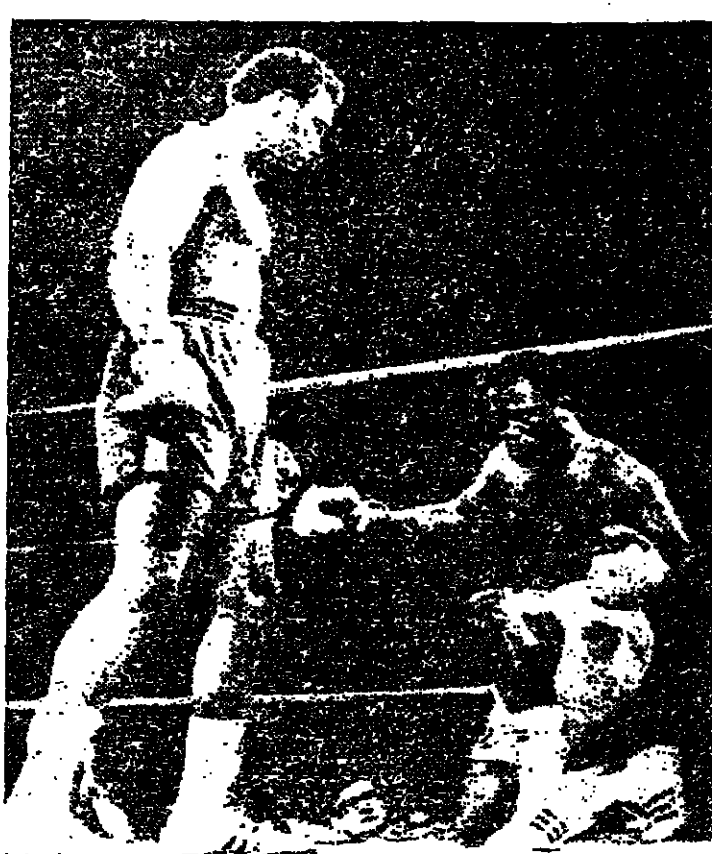
It was pointed out that the fight public, who had been waiting for a Frazier-Ali rematch, would now be speculating about a Foreman-Ali fight. Would George be receptive?

"The public makes these fights," he said. "Let the public demand what it wants. The public will get its demands. I am the champion and all the others are contenders." That was when the lawyer put in his foggy remarks about some paper that he said Sadler had been forced to sign in order to get Monday night's match. Barnett said he thought the paper mentioned a title defense in Texas. It was learned elsewhere that the Frazier interests had got Sadler to agree that if Foreman won the title he would defend it under the promotion of Mrs. Earl Gilliam, widow of a Houston promoter.

"What did your wife say when you talked on the phone last night?" Foreman asked.

"She said: 'Congratulations.'"

That left only one point to be noted: Before the bout, police had an anonymous warning that a bomb would go off in the stadium; the caller should have warned Frazier.



NO PARDON—George Foreman stands over Joe Frazier after a knockdown in the first round.

Champion to Meet Ali Only If He's Challenged

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (UPI)—A George Foreman defense of his new heavyweight championship against Muhammad Ali was the No. 1 topic on fight fans' lips and in promoters' dreams yesterday, but that encounter isn't very likely to be the next attraction on your neighborhood closed-circuit television screen.

A Foreman-Ali bout has replaced a rematch between Ali and Joe Frazier as the most appealing show, but it could be some time, perhaps more than a year, before Foreman and Ali meet.

"I'm the champ," Foreman said at a conference in Kingston, Jamaica. "If Ali (as Ali used to be known) wants to challenge me, it's his move. Let him come to me. If the public wants a fight with Clay they'll get it. But Clay has to challenge me first."

All said he was in no hurry to fight for the title because he had four fights lined up and because "I'm recognized as the people's champion. I don't need Frazier or Foreman. I don't need the name title to get money and fights and prestige and fans."

Furthermore, he said, he no longer is interested in meeting Frazier. "He's second-hand," he said.

While much of Ali's routine is filled more with humor than with sound reasoning, his estimation of his appeal to fight fans is well founded.

Discussing the relative attractiveness of Ali and Foreman, Teddy Brenner, the Garden matchmaker, said, "Ali could box the Clown and get paid for it. No one else can. Ali can barnstorm all over the world fighting anybody and make good money. Foreman can't make as much."

Meanwhile, another promoter, Chris Dundee of Miami Beach, offered Foreman \$500,000 to fight Jimmy Ellis, the former World Boxing Association champion.

Two other offers would match Foreman with Ali.

Sam Ichinose, a partner in Boxing Enterprises, Ltd., which has been promoting fights in Hawaii for 15 years, offered the champion \$2 million to make his first defense against Ali within one year in Honolulu.

The Beehive Boxing Club of Salt Lake City wants to guarantee Foreman \$1.5 million for a defense against Ali in that city this year.

ABA Results

Monday's Games

WHA Results

Monday's Games

East Defeats West In Boring Contest Of NBA All-Stars

By Leonard Koppett

CHICAGO, Jan. 24 (UPI)—The game was definitely not the thing last night as the East outscored the West, 104-84, in a nice, friendly exhibition called the 23rd annual National Basketball Association All-Star game.

In a carnival atmosphere summed up by the league's analogy that the telecast is a good show, there was little likelihood of anyone taking a competitive urge seriously, and precious few did. With coaches and players being interviewed on the bench while play was in progress, with a young lady dropping by the West bench to chat with Wilt Chamberlain during a time-out, and with the usual extra time-outs ordered by the promoters of the event considered it strictly an exhibition.

Whether or not the play reflected a certain lack of concentration, it was clearly sloppy basketball, with far fewer individual exploits of interest than All-Star games usually provide.

In a sense, this was appropriate. During the third quarter, the crowd was told of President Nixon's announcement concerning a cease-fire and the return of prisoners of war, and a truly emotional cheer rocked the Chicago Stadium. That served to put all games in proper perspective, and the absence of passion in a basketball game seemed entirely justified.

But even as a basketball game, this was a poor one. The 44 points produced by the West was the lowest total in this series since 1953, before there was a 24-second rule about shooting. The winning total of 104 was the lowest for a winner since 1955. The shooting, in general, was dreadful, the passes sloppy, and defense lackadaisical.

There were a few administrative mixups, too. During the afternoon, the game was announced a sellout, which would have meant an All-Star record of 18,500. Instead, the attendance was actually given as 17,527, about 1,000 below the record set at the old Madison Square Garden in 1968.

And the Philadelphia 76ers picked the moment the game was over, while Dave Cowens of Boston was being given his most valuable player award before the

NBA Scoring

Archibald, K.C.O. 589 422 1,010 33.5
Jabbar, M.L. 585 189 1,288 30.8
Haywood, S. 523 280 1,244 27.4
Scott, P. 481 265 1,247 28.4
McIntosh, A. 455 270 1,242 28.2
Hudson, A. 436 221 1,023 24.8
Havlicek, B. 426 202 1,122 24.4
Wicks, P. 423 240 1,063 28.0
Felix, P. 416 183 1,114 27.1
West, L.A. 405 220 1,042 23.7

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Portnoy's Complaint

Portnoy's Complaint

Portnoy's Complaint

Frazier Set to Return—With Caution

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (UPI)—Only one heavyweight champion has regained the title. Floyd Patterson won it back from Ingemar Johansson in 1960.

But nearly all of them have died, because their egos won't let them do anything else. And yesterday Joe Frazier was talking about trying to regain the title from which George Foreman snatched him Monday night. In telephone conversation with today's *Evening Post*, the Madison Square Garden matchmaker, the champion said:

"I feel good. Don't worry about me. I'll be ready to go in a month."

Frazier was in Kingston, Jamaica, where earlier he had told the press:

"I lost my championship but I didn't lose my pride. I know my mistakes and what I did wrong. I would take a little more caution if it happened again. George can't win it, no doubt about that, but I definitely want another shot at him, as soon as possible. I see no reason for retiring because of my loss. I want to take another shot."

Perhaps the most significant phrase involved Frazier's admission that he was "a little more cautious" than he was before. Frazier never was cautious. He always was an attacker.

By his nature, it would be virtually impossible for him suddenly to develop a cautious style. He's not a boxer and he never will be.

Forgotten Money

"But the thing that impressed me on the telephone," Brenner said, "is that Joe didn't sound like a loser. Like he never meant losing the \$3 million for a rematch with Muhammad Ali that doesn't mean anything now."

Brenner mentioned that the Garden was considering offering Frazier a bout with Ron Lyle of Denver, the No. 4 heavyweight, if Lyle got by Jerry Quarry on Feb. 9 at the Garden.

But first I want to see Joe in a gym," Brenner said. "I want to see him at 265 again. Not 214. Like with Foreman's punch. The first big punch was a body punch and Joe never got hurt with a body punch before. Ordinarily, he'd shake that off."

"And he was throwing his left hook out of range. He had to get under Foreman's reach, but he couldn't do it. He was hurting himself and throwing his left hook. His balance was all wrong. Either his legs are gone, or at 214 he wasn't in condition to absorb the kind of punches that Foreman was hitting him with."

With his style, Frazier was within range of Foreman throughout the brief bout.

In all Joe's victories," Brenner said, "50 percent of his defense was his face. He fights with his face. He will use his face. But boxing is styles and Foreman would have more trouble with a boxer, a guy moving away from him, than he had with Joe, be-

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Art Buchwald

'Ask Not What...'

WASHINGTON—I was sitting with Helmut Strudel, president of Strudel Industries, at President Nixon's inauguration last Saturday. Strudel had donated \$1 million to the Committee for the Re-Election of the President and had flown all the way to Washington in his private plane to see what he had gotten for his money.



Buchwald

As the President spoke about international affairs, Strudel applauded loudly. But when Mr. Nixon started to talk about domestic matters my friend became quite upset. The President said:

"Let each of us remember that America was built not by government, but by people—not by welfare, but by work—not by striking responsibility, but by seeking responsibility."

Strudel began to perspire. "It sounds like he's not going to bail my company out of bankruptcy," he said worriedly. "Don't be silly," I told Strudel. "When he speaks of people on welfare, the President's talking about the little guy who's free-loading on the government. He is not talking about companies that get large government subsidies."

The President said, "In the challenges we face together let each of us ask not just how government can help, but how can I help?"

"You know, of course," Strudel whispered to me, "that my company has a contract to build 4,000 Gasebos for the U.S. Air Force at \$8 million dollars each. Well, since we got the order, Gasebos have gone up to 10 million dollars, and unless the government

helps us we won't be able to deliver them."

"Of course the government will help you," I assured Strudel. "When the President said 'Ask not what the government will do for me but what I can do for myself,' he was talking about teachers and farmers and old people on social security who are always at the government trough. Contractors are not in that category."

"I hope not," Strudel said, "because I bought a 1,000-dollar box at the inaugural ball tonight, and I'd hate for it to be empty."

The President seemed to look at us as he said, "I pledge to you that where this government should act, we will act boldly and lead boldly. But just as important is the role that each and every one of us must play as an individual and member of the community."

Strudel said, "They promised me when I made my political contribution that the White House would personally pay for my overruns on my Gasebos. But now the President seems to be hedging on it."

"That's just for the public," I assured Strudel. "Everyone knows big business is dependent on Washington, and no administration is going to turn its back on you just because you're lying money on your Gasebos."

The President read on: "Let us pledge together to make these next four years the best four years in America's history, so that, on its two-hundredth birthday, America will be as young and vital as when it began, and as bright a beacon of hope for all the world."

Strudel applauded as the President finished. Then he recognized Klaus Engelinger of the National Milk Producers League. "What did you think of it?" Strudel asked him.

"I think he could have exempted dairymen when he was talking about people doing more for themselves," Engelinger said. "And Klaus Engelinger, the man behind us yelled."

"And Penn Central," a man in a homburg shouted.

"Why leave out Lockheed?" another distinguished guest yelled.

"Or Litton Industries," a guest chimed in.

Strudel seemed to feel better. "See all you guys at the ball."

Coming: The Witkar System

By Anton J. Mikofsky

AMSTERDAM (HET)—A Witkar Key is becoming a bit of a status symbol here. Actresses, anarchists, artists, and architects are among the key-carrying members of the Witkar Cooperative Union. Having paid 50 guilders (\$16) each, they are part owners of the Witkar.

The prototype of the "white car" was unveiled with a recent mid-city test drive. Smokelessly, quietly, the fiber-glass form zipped electrically past Dutch shoppers at 18 miles an hour. Six feet tall, weighing 660 pounds, the vehicle seats two with child and parcel space. Its wheelbase is smaller than its height but with a steel chassis on small, broad tires, and a lightweight dome (32 pounds with recharge connector), the Witkar has a low, stable center of gravity.

But the Witkar is not just the latest experimental low-pollution battery buggy. It is designed as alternative transportation in densely populated areas, and a fleet of Witkars will compete directly with private cars.

Challenge

Key holders will soon be taking out Witkars from 15 stations in the urban center, to be built by the cooperative on land being prepared by the Amsterdam Department of Public Works. Complementing foot power,



The Witkar in Amsterdam.

the bicycle, stroller and bus, the Witkar will challenge the private automobile.

"We want to show that you don't need a private car," says Lund Schimmelpennink, 37, the Witkar's inventor and perhaps the world's first long-haired, radical plastics design engineer.

"We want to discourage people from bringing a car in from the suburbs," he explains, and eventually ban cars from the urban center, but he adds realistically, "You can't do this by nice words."

Schimmelpennink does not own a car himself and lives with his wife and two young daughters on an old, downtown canal. The light flows in through large windows onto his drawing board and living room area. One afternoon he told a visitor how development of the Witkar system began in 1965 with his White Bikes Plan, calling for a car-free midtown with 20,000 free municipal bicycles.

"I wanted to offer the people an accommodation for use inside the city center," he said, rummaging through old files for clippings. World publicity came during the next year as the Witkar playfully painted bikes white and left them unlocked for all to use. Reaction was favorable, but some bikes were stolen, motorists found them inadequate and, worst of all, the City Council—with Schimmelpennink as Provo's councilman in 1967—defeated the overall proposal.

To prevent the abuse that doomed the public bikes, he has devised a control system utilizing (as in the value itself) up-to-date technology for idealistic purposes. He demonstrated the invention in the Witkar's office, near the harbor, at 4 St. Olofpoort.

The key contains a short strip of magnetic tape with the member's number in computer code," he said. He inserted the metal rectangle into a slot in the device he calls a *Kiespaal*. Hooked up to a central computer, a *Kiespaal* at each station will stop false keys, those on which payment is overdue or those reported stolen. To the valid, it "books the ride," issues a vehicle key, and automatically starts the computer timing until, ride over, the Witkar is "booked out" by a *Kiespaal*. Billing and payment are through the municipal banking system. No cash or tokens are handled by Witkar.

Computerized control and accounting may be new, but for Schimmelpennink they only serve a higher goal: reducing urban traffic problems and pollution caused by too many gasoline-operated cars.

"The car is like a ball and chain," he tells the people who gather around the Witkar when it is displayed at a busy



Lund Schimmelpennink

intersection or inside a department store.

"You move it 700 yards, the average trip downtown, you park, you move it again." Parked cars take up space. Cars queue up for blocks. Sometimes fire engines and ambulances can't get through blocked streets. And the gasoline-burning pollution is heaviest "in the wrong place—where many people live."

Comparisons

Pooling many members' needs, the Witkar should eliminate many cars, according to Schimmelpennink's projections. Moreover, each Witkar will produce less pollution. And that will not be in the street but centralized in a relatively clean electric-power plant. The total energy required to recharge a Witkar after a typical mile ride is 400 watt-hours, Schimmelpennink says; recharging takes two minutes. He equates the power use to "what a normal electric train uses per passenger mile." Another comparison makes it 27 toaster minutes. By any standard, it is economical enough to attract the attention of ecologists and traffic experts from countries outside Holland.

Outside interest and new members at 25 per week have come before the Witkar system is operating or even licensed for public use. Schimmelpennink now meeting with the mayor and department chiefs and making modifications on the prototype, says that the licensing and construction permits for the first three stations are "in the last stages." He expects to see Witkars in routine use by springtime.

PEOPLE: If George Were There, He'd Rescue Mother

Anna Hamilton Spalding has been arrested on the charge of destroying a sand dune in front of her beach-front home in Palm Beach, Fla. Mrs. Spalding, the mother of actor George Hamilton, says: "They're making a best case out of me, and I don't like it. George is in Greece now, making a movie. If he were in America, I'm sure he'd rescue me."



Pablo Neruda

... Chile home robbed.

An ordinary movie-goer, Julian Gomez, of Burgos, Spain, got so mad that he took a test case all the way to the supreme court in Madrid and won the right to get his money back. The film "The Exterminating Angel" was scratched and parts of it had been cut despite advertising saying that it would be unpurged. Moreover, Gomez contended, the soundtrack was partly inaudible. He walked out in disgust and asked for his money back. When he was refused, he sued in an administrative court in Burgos, then took his plight to the General Administration of Popular Culture and Spectacles. He was turned down in both places on the grounds that an ordinary movie-goer had no right to complain. The supreme court reversed the decision and ordered a new screening of the film, established right of the movie-goer.

When the Rev. Richard York, an Episcopalian, married Jane Fonda and Ray Hayden last Friday, he apparently overlooked an important detail. He failed to obtain permission required by his church to remarry a divorced person. (And Miss Fonda was divorced as well as married last week). Now, while the marriage stands, the Rev. York has been suspended indefinitely from celebrating the sacraments by the Rev. G. Kilmer Meyers, bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of California, who issued a "Letter of Godly Admonition." However, after a meeting with the Rev. York, the bishop took an understanding view: "Because of his long relationship with the anti-war movement with Tom Hayden and Jane Fonda and because of their personal friendship, Father York

agreed to officiate at their marriage. I am confident that his violations of the canon were not intentional."

ROBBED: Nobel-Prize winning poet and diplomat Pablo Neruda, of cash and goods worth \$15,000. The theft occurred at Neruda's Isla Negra retreat, 50 miles north of Santiago, Chile. Neruda is Chile's ambassador to France, and he and his wife were out of the country at the time of the theft.

The Greater London Council has banned the screening of the film "The Exterminating Angel" on moral grounds. By a vote of 32-20, with seven abstentions, the council, after seeing the film, reversed an earlier decision by its censorship committee to grant a certificate for a cut version of the film. Feelings ran high on both sides of the debate. Frank Smith, who led the fight to ban the film, called it a "debased series of sketches which would leave a message which may well be copied by some members of the community. We must protect people from these evils." Not at all, said Hilary Harrington, who led the fight for approval. He called the ban a "body blow to democracy" not by a rational majority but by a stamped by the Bible Belt vote.

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